The Bombay Gazette

No. 40,092—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1894.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
P. GANGES	4276	830	G. W. Atkinson	17th Feb.
P. BUTLEJ	4291	960	W. Worcester	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5917	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
P. GANGES	4306	970	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	970	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
P. BUTLEJ	4293	960	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6242	1301	K. Stewart	7th April.
P. SIAM	3659	700	H. Weichell	11th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6445	1200	L. H. Monk	21st "
P. ASSAM	3991	700	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	5898	2300	J. Orman	5th May.
P. SIAM	3710	500	H. Weichell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	830	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	6045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-package as will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vid* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transship at Colombo.

February 21st, March 7th, March 21st
April 4th, April 18th.

In addition to the above C STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Assistant
Bombay, 14th February, 1894. P. & O. S. N. Company.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
EMPERATOR	C. Hohenger	1,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3478	500	9th March.
MARQUERITE	G. Wallusching	1,409	320	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

In connection with the above Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" North German Lloyd to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Lascom House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 13th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th March, 5th April and 3rd May.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th March.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent,
Lascom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sale about
"WERNATH HALL"	3,100	500	15th March 1894.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	4,661	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,877	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
RUSSIA	3,395	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,089	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	4,661	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE Stored and Forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident Issued Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NOTES:

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.

S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

MARCH 24TH, 27TH, AND 29TH.

FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on 20th February. For programme see W. I. T. C. Calendar of 30th January.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

A LADY WISHES to RECOMMEND to INDIAN PARENTS an excellent Home and School for GIRLS at Lausanne, kept by Mademoiselles CATTIER and VENEY. Masters and Mistresses are engaged for all Extra subjects, and though the Teaching is the very best, the Terms are Moderate. References may be had on application to

Mademoiselle CATTIER,
3, Avenue des Alpes,
Lausanne

NOTICE.

OWING to the HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE my PRICES, as noted in the Revised Price List, No. 5, have been RAISED 10 per cent. from THIS DAY.

R. DITMAR,
Late Theodor Knaust,
Lamp Warehouse.
Bombay, 10th February, 1894.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply during the Official Year 1894-95, of the following Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture:—

	Approximate Requirements.
Cloth, Khaki, for Coats, British Troops, 54 in.	Yds. 7,250
" Khaki, for Pajamas, 54 in.	" 15,000
" Blanket, for Coats, Followers, 54 in.	" 6,500
Flannel, Grey, 31 in.	" 3,300
Webbing, Drab, 2 in.	" 9,750
Drill, Khaki, 27 in.	" 53,000

2. Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at this Office), and must be accompanied by 2 yard Samples of the material tendered for.

3. Tenders will be opened, at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st of March, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, 29th January, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, Tenders for the Supply of the following quantities of best quality TEAK LOGS, viz.:—

500 tons of Moulmein Teak to be delivered at the rate of 250 tons per month commencing 1st April next.

And 100 tons of Rangoon Teak to be delivered during the month of April.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specifications of shipments showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is "Moulmein" or "Rangoon."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th February, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Limited.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ..... Rs. 16,57,000.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Hussian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 24, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

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HIGH CLASS TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

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THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

CAIRO—Egypt

Exportation per month:

FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Non plus Ultra, No. 1	large	per 100...	5 12
"	" 2 Medium	" 100...	5 0
Superfine	" C largest	" 100...	5 8
"	" 4 large	" 100...	4 12
"	" 5 Medium	" 100...	4 0
Extra fine	" 8 large	" 100...	3 8
"	" 10 Medium	" 100...	2 12

Sole Agent:—

D. MACROPOLO,

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LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS

Spinners and Manufacturers,

THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,

Established 1752,

Supply

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

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DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

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FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

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PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the Oriental offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

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The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, e.g., Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

DRY PLATES { 4½ | 5 | 6½ | 8½ | 10 | 12 / 3½ | 4 | 4½ | 6½ | 8 | 10

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Cash	Rs. 1 4	2 10	2 12	5 4	8 0	12 8
Credit	" 1 8	3 0	3 4	5 14	9 0	14 0

THOMAS'S THICKLY-COATED LANDSCAPE.

Cash	Rs. 1 10	...	4 0	6 4	10 8	16 0
Credit	" 1 14	...	4 8	7 0	11 12	18 0

ILFORD'S YELLOW ORDINARY.

Cash	Rs. 1 0	1 10	2 0	4 0	7 4	11 0
Credit	" 1 2	1 14	2 4	4 8	8 2	12 4

ILFORD'S WHITE RAPID.

Cash	Rs. 1 3	1 14	2 10	5 0	9 0	12 8
Credit	" 1 6	2 2	3 0	5 10	10 0	14 0

ILFORD'S RED SPECIAL RAPID.

Cash	Rs. 1 7	...	3 6	6 12	12 0	16 4
Credit	" 1 10	...	3 12	7 8	13 8	18 4

MARION'S BRITANNIA.

Cash	Rs. 1 6	2 2	3 2	6 0	10 4	12 8
Credit	" 1 10	2 6	3 8	6 12	11 12	14 0

WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHT'S ORDINARY.

Cash	Rs. 1 10	...	3 6	7 0	10 4	...
Credit	" 1 14	...	3 12	7 14	11 12	...

WRATTEN INSTANTANEOUS.

Cash	Rs. 1 12	2 8	3 10	7 4	10 12	17 0
Credit	" 2 0	2 14	4 2	8 2	12 0	19 0

WRATTEN DROP SHUTTER.

Cash	Rs. 2 0	2 10	4 0	7 10	11 12	18 0
Credit	" 2 4	2 14	4 8	8 8	13 0	20 0

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Cash	Rs. 1 14	...	4 0	7 0	9 8	15 12
Credit	" 2 2	...	4 8	8 0	10 12	17 8

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The Cream of "Scotch Whiskies," having a very Large Sale.

"FERRINTOSH"

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Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY AT THE PRICE IN THE MARKET.

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THE BEST VALUE— —DRESS SUITS.—FROM 74-6— TASTE,—

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Agents:—F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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(LONDON).

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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

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Albert Building, Fort.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches [illegible] thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their [illegible] WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the W[illegible] been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes d[illegible] if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only [illegible] their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly go [illegible] from the [illegible] nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the un[illegible] confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions [illegible] Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be [illegible] in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India [illegible] in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY [illegible]

MARCKS & CO., L[illegible]

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T DIE OF FEVERS! Squibb's Ague Specific is the Only Remedy that positively cures Ague, Chills, Malarial, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers (acute or chronic), Influenza and affections arising from biliary Derangements caused by Malaria. Price [illegible] all Chemists. Money returned, if not cured.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. as.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11 4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	17 4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13 8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20 0
DRAB VELVET CORD	[illegible] 0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	[illegible] 0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25 0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31 8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31 8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs.	7 8 per box
Primo de Revelo	" 25	"		6 0
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring		11 0
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"		9 0
Exquisitos	" 50	"		7 0
Princes as (small size)	" 50	"		5 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"		6 0
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"		5 0
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"		4 8
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"		4 0

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the [illegible] Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an [illegible]ing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or [illegible] disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions [illegible] kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often [illegible] solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off [illegible] kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, [illegible] and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, [illegible] appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scarvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either [illegible] equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue [illegible] and nauseous black draughts, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course [illegible] a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., [illegible] 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the

...EMENTS.

...HEATRE.

...Mr. Harry Stanley.

...GHT, SATURDAY,
...HT BUT SIX
...of the Present Season.
...h Consecutive Week "10th.
THE GREATEST ATTRACTION
Ever presented before a Bombay Audience.
The Latest and Most Popular of the
London Gaiety Burlesques,
"BUY BLAS" and the
BLASE ROUE,
the Great Original Burlesque in its entirety.
EVERYTHING "UP-TO-DATE"
FRED LESLIE'S Masterpiece,
{BUY BLAS and the BLASE ROUE}
{BUY BLAS and the BLASE ROUE}
In which will Appear
Mr. R. STEPHENSON as "DON CAESAR,"
Who during the memorable Season in Australia of
THE LONDON GAIETY COMPANY
...the specially selected understudy of the late FRED
LE...LIE, bringing with him to India the original business and
...ngs, being its accurate production, in every important and
...ential detail.

ALL THE LATEST SONGS AND DANCES.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
Miss FANNY STANLEY as "Buy Blas,"
Miss DONNELLIE, the Premiere Danseuse,
In the Great CIGARETTE DANCE.
The Great Race Song,
"COULD I ONLY BACK THE WINNER"
Miss FANNY STANLEY.
Dances and Ballets arranged by
Miss LIZZIE DONNELLIE.
Miss AMY CHILDS as
THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.
Mr. W. PRINCOSE as DON SALLUSTE.
Servants, Police, Lords, Ladies,
Algerelle, Nobles, Musicians, &c., &c.
Musical Director:—Mr. G. TRIMNELL.
Doors Open at 8.30. Overture at 9 p.m.
Box Office at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street, Fort.

"THE TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1894.
Tickets to Admit 1 Gentleman and 1 Lady.....Rs. 5
Extra Lady.....Rs. 2.
Which may be had from the following:—
Mr. L. RUSHWORTH.....Chinchpoogly.
" J. BENNETT.....Tardeo.
" E. H. BATSON.....Parel.
" W. PICKERING.....Mazagon.
" H. WEST.....Colaba.
" F. SIDDES.....Dadar.
Or, Mr. WM. SEEL, Hony. Secy.
11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
As early application for Tickets is requested as the number is limited.
REFRESHMENTS will be Provided.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of [illegible] per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1893, will be paid to Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 16th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire) of TUESDAY, 6th March 1894, for the SUPPLY, for one year, of Milk, by Contract, of ARTICLE of PROVISIONS for the use of the R. I. M. Vessels at Bombay.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 8th February, 1894, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, February 8, 1894.

MUNICIPAL [illegible] OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the [illegible] (fifth) day of March next, for the supply of Milk, delivered daily, free of carriage, at the Municipal Dispensary, near the Police Court, Byculla Bridge, Bombay.

2. Forms of Tender and Specifications may be had on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Sheets Department, Tunna Building, Bombay Fort.

3. Forms of Contract may be seen at the Office where the work may be required, and Tenders must be addressed to the Undersigned who will on application furnish any further information that may be required.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by deposits of Rs. 400 and [illegible] per cent. only to be paid by approved firms, cash, or [illegible] and in case of withdrawal or failure to enter into Contract or of refusal to accept the Contract when awarded or of refusal to [illegible] Tender or of refusal to [illegible] Contract when awarded, the deposit will be forfeited.

5. Further payments to be made by the Contractor [illegible] equivalent to [illegible] per cent. on the Contract amount will be required to be made by the Contractor [illegible] by the Commissioner.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any portion of any Tender.

By Order,
M. C. MURZ[illegible], C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer.
Bombay, [illegible] February, 1894.

SEALED T[illegible] are invited for the SUPPLY of [illegible] required by the Port Commissioners' Engineer [illegible] from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895:—

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as Brooms, Baskets, &c.
(d) Kerosene Oil for Public Lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of Bullocks and Drivers for Rubbish, Night-soil, Conservancy, Water-carts, Beef and Mutton Vans, and Fish Carts for the slaughter Yard.
(g) Supply of Rations for European and Native Patients in the Cantonment Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Iron, Wood, and other Articles.

2. Blank Tender forms and documents, showing the conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas, and postage fee, at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon on the 28th FEBRUARY, 1894.

4. The Undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a sealed Cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, which, at their discretion, accept the highest, or lowest, or any other Tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of a Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 16th February, 1894.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 3rd March, 1894, for the Supply of Miscellaneous and other Stores (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1894, up to 31st March, 1895, includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Tender Schedule" of the stores [illegible] or less for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the forms of contract deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractor, are obtainable at the Office daily between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which will be furnished gratis on application at the Office at the rate of two Rupees for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at the Office at Twelve o'clock (noon) on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1894. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, Captain, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Mhow, 16th February, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 59.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (local time), for the supply of KEROSINE OIL at Bombay, and in Quantities noted below, on 7th March, 1894, for three months commencing from 1st April, 1894.

Forms of Tender and [illegible] can all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations of Delivery.	Estimated Requirement.	Remarks.
CENTRAL CONTRACT.		
Poona, including the requirements of the Composite ...	123,800	
Khirkee, including the requirements of Inhow ...	10,100	
Nussereabad, including the requirements of Naugaum ...	5,370	To be delivered Quarterly at the Commissariat Godown.
Ahmednuggur ...	2,700	
Ahmednuggur ...	2,700	
Aden ...	600	
Be said, including the requirements of Outposts ...	8,100	
Jo[illegible], including the requirements of Outposts ...	6,800	
Kamp[illegible], including the requirements of Outposts ...	5,00[illegible]	
Ad[illegible] ...	6,400	
STATION CONTRACTS.		
Bombay, including Deolali and Khandala ...	As shown in the schedules	For Station Supply from time to time as may be required.
Deesa ...		

F. FORTEATH, Lieut.,
for Cont. Storekeeper General.
Bombay, 15th February, 1894.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the totals for the month, and the same periods as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels for the Week.
Charges and Encouragements.
Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

TWO GRAND SHOWS.

To-day at 4 | On the
To-night at 9 | MAIDAN.
To-day at 4 |
To-night at 9 |

GRAND CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE.

"A Well-merited Success."

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
THE PRESS APPROVE.
THE PUBLIC APPLAUD.

TO-DAY,
OUR FIRST
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Doors Open at 3-30 P.M.
Commence at 4 P. M., Sharp.
CHILDREN Half-Price to All Parts.

NIGHT: Doors Open at 8 P.M.
Commencee at 9 P.M.
NO HALF-PRICE TO EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Box Office Open at MITCHELL'S,
For Reserved Seats Daily.

The HARMSTONS.....Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE.....Manager.
CHAS. S. HICKS.....Representative.
S. REICH.....Agent.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
THE ANNUAL CONCERT,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
On THURSDAY, 7TH MARCH,
(not March 1st as Originally proposed),
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:
Mrs. Macbeth, Miss Pedraz, Miss Pritchard, Mrs Stanley-Smith, Miss Swift, Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Mr. Mant, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Steuart. Accompanist: Mr. Seymour Dove.
Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4,
May now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE ART EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION: ONE RUPEE.
Children, Half-price.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN INDIA.
TENDER FOR STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Candles, Twine, Sealing Wax, Canvas and Drill Bags, and other Sundry Stores for the use of the Railway Mail Service in India, for two years from 1st April 1894. Articles to be delivered at the Central Stock Depot, Allahabad, or at the Howrah Railway Station Mail Office, as may be required.

2. Forms of Tender, containing complete information for tenderers as to Articles, quantities, conditions, &c., may be obtained on application to the Manager of the Stock Depot, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad, or to the Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Calcutta and Bombay, at whose Offices samples of the Stores required may be seen.

3. No Tender will be considered unless written upon one of the Forms provided.

4. Tenders must reach the Office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad, on or before 1st March, 1894.

W. J. HAM,
Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.
Dated Allahabad, 15th February, 1894.

"THE EARL MISA"

IS one of the largest Proprietors of Spanish Vineyards, and devotes much time to the Distillation of Brandy from Grapes grown on his Estates. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely pure, and worthy of our highest commendation.

We can supply it at Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,
CHANCERY DIVISION.
In the matter of The Companies Acts 1862 and 1867,
And
In the matter of The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

WHEREAS there are now DEPOSITED in LONDON and certain Branches of the said Corporation various securities and other Documents which have not been applied for by the persons in whose names they were so deposited. Notice is hereby given that unless application is received, and satisfactory title to them made out, the Liquidator will, after the expiration of six months, proceed to apply to the High Court of Justice for an order to deposit such Securities, &c., in Court, or as the Court may direct.

The securities so deposited in Bombay are standing in the names of—

Anderson, Walter.
Bandry and Co., Edward.
Baumgarnur, Thos. M.
Brind, F. S. S.
Brough, R. W.
Brunton, John.
Campbell, Geo. Wm. Robert.
Cornian, Wm. Mant.
Curmjee Nusserwanjee and sons.
Dallas, Lynch and Lyngdale.
Davies, Wm. Rochfort.
Connolly, Thos. and Dykes [illegible].
Duggan, John.
Ebden, H. and Oldfield J.
Goldfinch, Wm. Agnew.
Hawes, Charles.
Inglis, Thomas.
Johnson, Samuel M.
Jones, Edward.
Law, Alfred N.
Lawrence, H. M.
Leathes, Emilia L. Stanger.
Liddell, Henry.
Lenahan, Thos. Charles.
Mallowing, W. B.
Manning, John R.
Marillier, J. C.
Muth, W. M.
Malowan, W.
Naylor, Charles Edward.
Potts, H. H.
Roberts, C. P.
Robson J. st.
Rustomjee, Jamsetjee.
Sexton, Edward J.
Smith, Samuel.
Silke, Mrs. Louisa Jane.
Shorland, A. and Co. Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.
Taylor, Robert Lewis.
Waddington, Wm.
White, Miss Victoria N.
Webb, Wm. Marshally
Wayte, H. F.
Wyllie, David

Applications in respect of the Securities Deposited in the above-named Banks should be made at the Office of the CHARTERED BANK of India, Australia and China, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Corporation in Bombay, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., or by Letter addressed to the said Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, Bombay.—Dated 15th February, 1894.

FOR SALE.

A SHOWY, Substantial, newly-built BUNGALOW, facing the Sea ("KUWARA CORTAGE") within Dumas limits in the Surat District, with seven Beezas of land and numerous Alphonso Mango and other grafts yielding fruit, a pucka built Well and a Fountain playing close to the building, the walls of which are oil-painted, and water-works laid in the premises at great expense. Apply to

KHAN BAHADUR NANABHAI COWASJI,
City Police Inspector.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCOA in ½ and ¼ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWUR.
"RACE VIEW HOTEL,"
Under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
Entirely Re-furnished and Renovated.
CENTRALLY SITUATED.
Board and Residence available for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Excellent Table. Every Home Comfort. For particulars, apply to
PROPRIETOR,
13, Elphinstone Road, Poona.

LONDON PUBLISHERS.
NOW READY.
Size 12 by 8½ inches, Full-bound Cloth. Price, 7s. 6d.
Handsomely Half-Bound Morocco. Price 10s.
AN ATLAS OF INDIA. Containing Sixteen Coloured Plates of Maps and Plans of Cities. Size, 14 by 12 inches. With Historical and Statistical Letterpress by Sir W. W. HUNTER, K.C.S.I., and a Complete Index of Names.
W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,
EDINA WORKS, EASTER ROAD, EDINBURGH;
4, WHITE HART STREET, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES SOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE FRAMJEE PETIT MILLS, MAZAGON DARUKHANA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Framjee Petit Mills, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—
A large quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, February 17, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MACHINERY, CONSISTING OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S.I., Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th March 1894, at 3 and 4 p.m. respectively, at the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station and Love Grove Pumping Station at Worlee—

At Carnac Bunder, at 3 P. M.

One horizontal high pressure condensing engine with direct acting pump by Messrs. H. J. and S. Coupe Wigan.
Double acting pump and 2 Howard's patent tubular boilers of 15 nominal H. P. with donkey pump.

At Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, at 4 P. M.

Four sets of vertical compound condensing beam pumping engines, by Messrs. Yates and Co., Blackburn, two double acting pumps to each engine; four iron Lancashire boilers by the above makers, each boiler 21 feet long by 7 feet diameter with two flues and attached to the boilers, is Green's patent fuel economizer, also one 18" centrifugal pump combined with a horizontal high speed engine by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., London.

For full details and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 17, 1894.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF IVERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHULWADY.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, by the direction of Messrs. Govinji Thakersey Moolji, Goculdas Cooverji and Viranund Dipchund, executors of the last will and testament of Virpar Mooljee, deceased, assignees of the mortgage, dated 7th day of October, 1882, and made between Hemraj Cursondas of the one part, and Ramchunder Hemraj of the other part, and of the further charge, dated the 3rd day of April, 1891, and made between Hemraj Cursondas of the one part and Ramchunder Hemraj of the other part, and another further charge, dated 8th day of June, 1884, and made between Nurotum Hunsraj and Ramchunder Hemraj—

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground mentioned into one with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Vithulwadi, on the north side thereof, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. No. 1630, and street Nos. 71, 73, 75, and containing by admeasurement 2234 square yards or thereabouts, and further particulars will be found in Gujrati papers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharumsey and Cama, Solicitors for the vendors or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND OR GROUND AT SONAPUR BEACH LANE, BEHIND THE MARINE LINES.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises by order of Lala Kusra and his heirs, and on account and risk of Antonio Rafeo D'Cosera, under the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of February, 1871—

All that piece of vacant fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Sonapur Beach Lane, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, containing by admeasurement 1,056 square yards, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by a passage abutting the house of Parsi Jamshedji Merwanji, on the west by the property of Parsi Belloo Byramji, on the north by vacant ground of Parsi Belloo Byramjee, and on the south by the house of Purshotum Fakirjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, February 17, 1894. Auctioneer.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
27, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PROVINCIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rates furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
C. H. CHURCHWARD,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road. Offg.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers,—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon),
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avise.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Bothe., N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. B. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
½ Gallon, Rs. 8.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Offices open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning & Weaving Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1873	£ 742,553
"	1883	" 993,107
"	1887	" 926,043
"	1892	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES A SURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction in Extra-premium Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds ..... " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1883	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can [illegible] all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars may be obtained on application to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, First Day.
The Opium Commission, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Byculla Club, Ladies' Tiffin.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Coorla.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, [illegible] to 8 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Goree Bunder.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Rooms, Fort, 8 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Islam-i-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual Karrelwady Fair will commence to-day, and continue for three days.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—the steamer Loodiana entered, and the steamer Taif left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers St. Enock, Wardha, and Florida entered the dock on Thursday.

THE ADMIRAL'S BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Flagship Boadicea will play at the Yacht Club, this evening, from 6 to 7.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 16th instant the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 43, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

SERMON AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The Rev. Father Hopkins, Superior-General of the Order of St. Paul, who is now in Bombay, will preach at the Cathedral, on Sunday evening next, taking for his subject "The Church's Work among our Merchant Seamen."

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—There will be a moonlight ride to Bandora this evening. All members are requested to attend. Rendezvous—Church Gate Station at 8-30 p.m., and Parsee Statue, Byculla, at 9 p.m.

POLITICAL LECTURE.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., at the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, at 6 p.m., a political address will be delivered by Mr. W. A. Chambers. Members of the Association and their friends are invited.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Shaik Ebrahim Abdool Rahiman, residing at Hujria Street, has made a report to the police, that his sister, Fatma, aged seventeen years, left home, at 7 p.m., on the 4th instant, saying that she was going to see a relative at Parsi, but she did not go there, and has not since been heard of. The woman has been subject to fits for the last three months, and when she left home she had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 15-8.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY RACES.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Bombay Races, at Mahaluxmi, today, at 5 p.m., the following programme :—

Lancers.....	Ruddigore..... Winterbotton.
Waltz.....	Espana..... Waldteufel.
Overture.....	Der Waffenschmied..... Lortzing.
Selection.....	Favorite Melodies..... Offenbach.
Selection.....	Pepita..... Lecocq.
Waltz.....	Dorothy..... Buzalossi.
Galop.....	Poltergiester..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, 5-30 :—

Quick March.....	Defiance..... J. O. Hume.
Selection.....	H. M. S. Pinafore..... A. Sullivan.
Russian Dance.....	Pas Des Patineurs..... C. Godfrey.
Valse.....	Brise Des Nuits..... Lamothe.
Selection.....	Lucrezia Borgia..... Bonicelli.
Galop.....	La Fanfare..... C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—At 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, one Gannoo Mahadoo, a cart-driver No. 2725, drove his cart, laden with iron sheets, to the Prince's Dock, where he unyoked the bullocks and tilted the cart up to throw the load out, when the sudden movement it thus caused it to move forwards, and before the driver could do anything, the vehicle went over the dock wall and fell into a prow that was lying alongside, severely injuring three men, named Shaik Bhowdeen, Bhowdeen Shaik Dawood, and Shaik Dawood Adum. The three injured men were removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and treated.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Ramdoo Bhomdoo, aged thirty years, Ellapa Sayana, aged thirty years, and Venkutoo Luximon, aged forty years, all residing at Camatteepoora, were engaged in knocking down a portion of the building, formerly used as the Lock Hospital, at Victoria Road, when the wall on which they were standing gave way, and they all fell to the ground from a height of twenty-five feet, the first man sustaining a fracture in two places on the right arm and the latter two slight superficial injuries. They were all removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Ramdoo was detained for treatment, while the other two had their injuries dressed and went home.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Mr. Allan Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bhore Manaji, a cart-driver, aged thirty years, residing at Gowalia Tank Road. At half-past 1 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the deceased was driving his labour cart through a stone quarry, at Tardeo, when a huge stone rolled down the side of the hill, smashing the cart, killing one of the bullocks on the spot, and severely injuring the deceased, who was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died in the evening from the effects of the injuries received. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THE LATE DACOITIES IN CUTCH.—The following particulars are to hand in connection with some of the dacoities committed in Cutch since the end of last month. On the 30th January the Barwathias looted a cart belonging to a Bunniah woman between Dunka, Kikurwa, and Kharoi, taking away property to the value of some Rs. 250. On the same day they blocked the road between Shimasar and Chorera, and looted all passers-by to the tune of some Rs. 15,000. On the 3rd instant, having performed the ceremony of the Jarat on the death of a fellow-Barwathia who had been captured in Sind and died in the Bhooj jail, they took up their position in a nullah near Mashapur, and looted the passers-by of a sum of Rs. 12,000. On a day subsequent to the 3rd, while the Cutch police where in pursuit of these dacoits, they looted the house of the patel in the village of Kirana, carrying away property to the value of some Rs. 2,500. On their way back they fell in with a marriage party, whom they relieved of ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 8,000. They also exchanged their camels (the fruits of a former dacoity) for some mares belonging to members of the festive party. Several officers of the Bombay Infantry Regiment, stationed at Bhuj, under the command of two British Officers, have been detailed at the request of H H the Rao Saheb to assist the Cutch Police, who, it is needless to say, are "making enquiries."—*Kathiawar Times.*

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following Races will take place this afternoon :—

1ST RACE.—For Ships' Boats, to start at 4 p.m.

Boat's names.	Entered by.
1. Nelly	Capt Gifford, R. N.
2. Eve	Lieut Tuke, R. N.
3. Cynthia	Lieut Yorke, R. N.
4. Edith	Lieut Hickley, R. N.
5. Cannings Boat	Capt Holland, R. I. M.
6. Clive's 1st Life Boat	Capt Finny, R. I. M.
7. Clive's 2nd Pinnace	Capt Finny, R. I. M.
8. Lawrence's Cutter Edith	Lieut Nathan, R. I. M.
9. Umballar Gig	Capt Stebbing.

2ND RACE.—For yachts to start at 4 p.m.—Handicap Race.

Boat's names.	Entered by.
1. Senta	Surgeon Major Boyd.
2. Red Rose	Capt Humphreys, R. A.
3. Mamukh	Capt Smith, R. A.
4. Jamelia	Lieut Chase, R. A.

COURSE No. 2.—From Pilot Schooner, leaving it to starboard, to Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to port round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard, round buoy close to Karanjah beacon, leaving it to starboard, and finishing with starboard side next to Pilot Schooner.

STARTING RULES.—Rendezvous flag (N) will be hoisted half-mast fifteen minutes before the time of starting the Race. The same flag will be hoisted right up, and gun fired five minutes before the start, and exactly five minutes afterwards the flag will be hauled down, and the gun fired. Any yacht or boat crossing a line between the Pilot Schooner and the Yacht Club Flagstaff before the gun fires will have to return and re-cross the line.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GYMKHANA AT PAREL.

THE following is the programme of the Gymkhana, to be held at Parel on Saturday, 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m. :—

1ST EVENT.—Tent-pegging ; half sections. Horses or ponies. Points for pace and style.

2ND EVENT.—Affinity. Lloyd Lindsay. Lady and gentleman to start from starting post, jump a hurdle, dismount, and break two bottles with rifles, remount and gallop back over hurdle. Affinity doing it in the shortest time to win. Horses or ponies allowed.

3RD EVENT.—Ladies' Nomination Pony Scurry.—About three furlongs. For all galloways, 13-3 and under who have never won a race of value of Rs. 45 or over, or started for a race of value Rs. 200 or over. Catch-weights over 11st. All ponies to be nominated by ladies. One lady not to nominate more than one pony.

4TH EVENT.—Ladies Trotting Race. Round the course. Horses or ponies.

1. All entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary, before 6 a.m., Thursday, 1st March.

2. For Event No. 2 competitors are requested to provide their own rifles if possible.

C. W. W. GABB, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concen trate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual sports, in connection with the above Association, were concluded yesterday, on the Marine Lines Ground, before a large and appreciative gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was in attendance. His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., arrived at 5 o'clock, and was received by the members of the Committee. Among those present were :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Professor P. Peterson, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Dr. MacDonald, and others. The following are the results :—

POLE JUMP.—This event was contested on Thursday evening ; the result is :—

M K Katell, 8 ft 4 in	1
A Otte	2

Wide Jump—60cm. Marks—1st, 8 ; 2nd, 5 ; 3rd, 2½.

V Athaides, 15 ft 5 in	1
D C Gaziar	2
M K Katell	3

100 yards Flat Race, for boys under 16.
First Heat.

W Kershaw	1
J Bacellar	2
M Melling	3

Second Heat.

A Dias	1
D A Desai	2
M K Katell	3

Third Heat.

R J Karbhari	1
S Sneddon	2
J J Gaslar	3

Quarter Mile Flat Race—(Open). Mark—1st, 10 ; 2nd, 6 ; 3rd, 3.

B B Contralu	1
F Brewin	2
D C Pastvala	3

Wide Jump, for boys under 16 Marks—1st, 6 ; 2nd 4 ; 3rd, 2.

B J Karbhari, 14 ft 6 in	1
A Dias	2
G. Gordon	3

220 yards Flat Race, for boys under 14.
First Heat.

Winterbottom	1
G Blandford	2
P S Kolah	3

Second Heat.

G Piper	1
E Phillips	2
A Todman	3

Third Heat

E Fern	1
D S Ajmkya	2
N K carti	3

100 yards Flat Race—(Open).
First Heat.

H Trail	1
F Gough	2
H F Gara	3

Second Heat.

V Athaides	1
B B Contralu	2
A DiMowji	3

Third Heat.

F J Engineer	1
F Brewin	2
E Hoogwerf	3

100 yards Flat Race, for boys under 16. Marks—1st, 8 ; 2nd, 5 ; 3rd, 2½.

Final Heat.

A Dias	1
W Kershaw	2
B J Karbhari	3

100 yards Flat Race, for boys under 12. Marks—1st, 6 ; 2nd, 4 ; 3rd, 2.

Final Heat.

R R Langrana	1
A Greene	2
O Kershaw	3

100 yards Flat Race—(Open). Marks—1st, 10 ; 2nd, 6 ; 3rd, 3.

Final Heat.

B B Contralu	1
V Athaides	Dead Heat.
F J Engineer	3

220 yards Flat Race, for boys under 14. Marks—1st, 6 ; 2nd, 4 ; 3rd, 2.

Final Heat.

G Piper	1
E Winterbottom	2
E Fern	3

Half Mile Race, for boys under 16. Marks—1st, 8 ; 2nd, 5 ; 3rd, 2½.

M Melling	1
R J Karbhari	2
T N Gooli	3

Half Mile Steeplechase—(Open). Marks—1st, 10 ; 2nd 6 ; 3rd, 3.

H F Gara	1
A Otte	2
B B Contralu	3

Professor O. V. Muller having reported to his Excellency the results of the two days' meeting, proceeded to read out the following number of marks obtained by each of the schools :—

Bombay and Chandanwady High School	9
Hyrnjii Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution	9
Cathedral High School	5½
Elphinstone High School	27
Fort High School	21½
John Connon High School	17
New High School	47½
Proprietary High School	30½
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsee B. Institution	10½
St. Mary's College	32½
St. Peter's Boy's School	19
St. Xavier's High School	19

Professor Muller also announced that the competitor getting the higest number of marks would be awarded with a silver medal and the second a bronze medal, and that these medals would be given as soon as they were ready.

His Excellency, in addressing the ladies and gentleman, present said that he had to apologise for the absence of Lady Harris, to whom it would have been an occasion of great and sincere pleasure to come over for the purpose of presenting the shield to the winning school ; but the demands upon her ladyship's time were too great of late that she was unable to be present among them. They would all agree with him in the opinion that the promoters of the athletic meeting were very much to be congratulated, not only upon the success it had achieved, but upon the idea of originating it as well. It should be acknowledged that the encouragement, which a meeting of that kind gave to lads to occupy their leisure hours in healthy amusements, was distinctly good. He was told by a gentleman that day that he remembered the time, which was not so very many years ago, when the only occupants of the Maidan, besides soldiers and buffaloes—(laughter)—were a few parties playing at cards. The difference now could be seen by themselves as compared with that ; for now every square yard of the Maidan was amply occupied by boys and young men taking part in healthy athletic sports. He did not suppose that those who condemned encouraging athletics—because of its supposed discouragement to study—would prefer to see the boys and the young men of Bombay playing cards to taking part in such athletic sports. Therefore the promoters of the meeting were to be sincerly congratulated from that point of view also. (Applause.) As regards the carrying out of the sports, its perfectly clear organisation could be noticed from the facts that so many competitors, who had gone through so many engagements in proper time, could not have done so in the absence of excellent organisations made by the parties responsible for the carrying out of the amusements. Moreover, one more fact was not to be lost sight of that the encouragement which the Association had given to the institutions would be not merely for a day, but that it should be carried on by those interested in the institutions, who in their turn would hand it over to their successors. Again, it was perfectly clear that the meeting was a highly popular one for the proof of which fact they had only to cast their eyes on the crowd before them—and very orderly crowds they were in Bombay which knew how to keep themselves in a ring. (Laughter.) For those reasons the promoters of the meeting were to be congratulated. But all who were interested in the institution should look a little deeper than merely giving an afternoon for encouragement to athletic exercises, and they ought to be glad that the gentlemen who had taken upon themselves the labour of organising the meeting had done something more by getting boys of all classes and races to compete together in a friendly way in a manly and manly them outside the sphere of the sports better friends ; and it was expected that the idea of attaining to such a great result would be largely encouraged. (Applause.) It would be ridiculous for those who come from the "Old Country" with the recollection of the pitch of perfection attained in the great athletic meetings of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to compare this meeting with those ; still even by those gentlemen this would be admitted as a good germ. It was to be hoped that this good example would be copied in other parts of the Presidency and in various large towns, not only respecting athletic sports but in games as well. He was sure that all the ladies and gentlemen present would join with him in congratulating, by acclamation, St. Mary's College for having carried off the "shield." He was glad to testify that it had not been won in a runaway sort of way, but after a most excellent competition up to the last moment. Those schools that were not successful this year would do well to recognise the fact, beforethe competition for another year came on, that they could only win by practice, which no doubt would enable them to endeavour and get a number of winning marks hereafter. Before asking them to congratulate the college by a vote of acclamation, he would venture to suggest that in a warm climate like this country's it had been wise to set lighter events than certain heavy ones in the trying at which boys could be harmed by being induced to over-try their power. His Excellency then formally moved that a vote of congratulatio should be accorded by acclamation to St. Mary's College, and that a hearty vote of thanks should be passed to the gentlemen who had instituted the meeting and carried it out successfully. (Acclamation and applause.) The votes were agreed to.

In handing over the "shield" to Rev Fr. J. McDonough, his Excellency said : I have great pleasure in handing this in your charge,and I hope at the same time that you may keep it for another year if you can. (Laughter.)

Three cheers having been called and given for his Excellency, the meeting terminated.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th February, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	2	4 p.m.	...	56
Suez	16	3	p.m.	...	26

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 16th February, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	14	...	1
„ Madras	1	18	...	1

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE APOLLO AND OTHER HOTELS.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE POCHKHANAWALLA VS HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE MODY.

THE plaintiff, a son of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, at Byculla, brought this suit for a declaration that certain partnership deeds, dated 23rd June, 1881, and 24th August, 1891, and an alleged adjustment of accounts and release, dated 14th October, 1892, were not binding on the plaintiff, and should be set aside ; that an account be taken of the alleged partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant since 1st July, 1881, the plaintiff being willing to allow to the defendant a reasonable sum per mensem from that time as manager of the hotels ; that the balance in the hands of the defendant, after deducting all proper disbursements, be ascertained ; that the partnership constituted by the deed of the 24th August, 1891, may be dissolved by order of the Court ; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The evidence for the defence was continued.

Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody, the defendant, cross-examined by Mr. Vicajee, said he was employed in the G. I. P. Railway before he joined the hotel. For some time he did his own business from the time the hotel in August, 1876, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, six months after Pallonjee's death. The plaintiff brought a suit against Dadabhai Nusserwanjee of his own accord gave up the assignment of the property made to him by the latter. His Excellency assisted plaintiff in the conduct of the suit as well as in managing the Adelphi Hotels. On the 30th January, 1878, witness received Rs. 1,200. For nearly three years, from August, 1878, witness did the work for nothing, although he expected to be paid. At the end of the three years he wanted to leave unless he was made a partner. That was two or four months before the agreement of 1881, which he did not tell anybody about it. He did not tell Eduljee, the man who drafted the agreement. Witness was then in charge of the Adelphi Hotels. Both he and the plaintiff used to make purchases for the hotels.

This being the state of affairs in 1881, your assistance was called in because the plaintiff was unable to manage the business of the hotels ?—Not because he was unable to manage the hotels, but because he was busy with the suits. The result of the suit was a consent decree, Dadabhoy giving up his assignment. That was brought about by my assistance. The suits were then very large, and should have brought in to each partner Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 a month. It is true plaintiff had invested about Rs 75,000 in the concern.

And you did not bring in a pie ?—I did not invest anything.

If you le,t, the business of the hotels would have been ruined ?—No, he would have employed somebody else.

Is it not the fact that plaintiff had no business capacity whatever ; and but for you the business of the hotels would have been closed ?—No. On the contrary, plaintiff taught me hotel business. He was very bold first, frequent contact with Europeans, and well understood hotel business. It is true that the fair cash-book of the Adelphi Hotel was written by me from 1878 to 1887. The cheques were all written out by me. Bank slips were also in my handwriting. Some Bank slips in 189 were written by my son Jehanghir.

Is it not the fact that all the cheques were signed by plaintiff in blank in the presence of the manager of the National Bank, and kept with you ?—Yes, but the cheque-book remained with plaintiff, who gave it me whenever wanted.

In March, 1888, you opened an account in your own name with the Oriental Bank ?—Yes, and I had my own monies in the account as well as the monies of the firm.

The payments on account of the hotel extension were made by cheques on the Oriental ?—Yes, and also by cheques on the Nationals. I do not know what portion was my own money in the Oriental account. I have not made up an account to show how much was my own money and how much was the firm's. The Nationals account was in the name of the plaintiff. The firm had nothing to do with the Damaun litigation. I was concerned in litigation there, and I had also some property. I sent to one Vaz, to Damaun, on the 28th February, 1891, a cheque for Rs. 1,000 on the National Bank, out of the firm's account. These (produced) are orders written by my son Jehanghir for things required for the hotels. (Is shown a letter.) I found fault with plaintiff in this letter for mismanaging a thing.

Did you not give orders to plaintiff through your son, as is shown by this letter ?—Yes, I told my son to write this note to plaintiff, that plaintiff's bad account ran from March, 1888, to March, 1892. I had some accounts of the firm's monies in my own name in the Oriental, the National, and the Chartered Bank. I do not know how much I have been receiving provided that such accounts were not to be kept. Under the old agreement I was interested only in the profits of the hotels, not in the assets. The accounts have been more convenient to me than the plaintiff's signatures in blank. I took a lease in 1888 in my single name, without paying anything on account of it. I had disputes with plaintiff's wife up to 1889, but none with plaintiff until now. The Girgaum Police Court case plaintiff gave levidence in my favour and against Byramjee, who afterwards became plaintiff's son-in-law.

Before the Police and the Small Causes Court proceedings you have produced no document to show that the plaintiff ever said you were his partner ?—He said so to several persons. In my quarrels with plaintiff's wife, plaintiff took my side against his wife. Between 1881 and 1889 there were about five adjustments of accounts. They are entered in a book. The first adjustment was made a few months after the agreement of 1881. By adjustment I mean on account of the monies drawn by each partner. It was not an adjustment of the character provided for in clause 13 of the agreement. The materials for the adjustments were taken from the cash-books and the cheque books, in which they could be found. The drawings were made from the profits.

If the profits were not ascertained, how can you say the drawings were made from the profits ?—We had spare monies in hand.

That might be out of capital, the plaintiff's capital ?—We knew there were profits. There was a correspondence about this book of adjustments.

Is it not a fact that you invented this book on the 21st March, 1892, in consequence of the correspondence ?—No. The book existed, and I said so.

Before going for your second and you say anything, any reference in writing, to show that the book existed ?—No. I have not, because it was a matter between us two partners only.

Is it not the fact that you say the books are miss ing or with the plaintiff, because you cannot account for the income ?—No it is not so.

How is it there is no entry in any of the books of the cheque for Rs. 5,500 received from Dr. R. C. Bathiff on account ? Plaintiff says he received the money in cash from the Bank. There must be an entry in one of the books that is missing. I cannot give you an idea of my drawings during the last twelve years, Rs. 12,000 or more. I have no account of how much I drew.

There being partnership monies which you drew, should they not appear in any of the partnership books ?—Yes, they were entered in the private adjustment book. There was a furniture book, but I don't know where it is. It may be with the expert. Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 were paid to Noormahomed Sulleman for the furniture, which began to be purchased in 1885. I received from Noormahomed Bid dulph monies in 1885 for meals supplied to him. The monies must have been entered in the Adelphi or the Victoria Hotel books. It sometimes happened that bills due to the Adelphi creditors were paid by plaintiff, and those due to the latter were paid at the former.

Where are the monies received from Colonel Bid. dulph entered ? You received Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1000 in 1885 from that officer ?—They must appear in the cash-books. A cheque made payable to plaintiff as 'self' may have been for hotel purposes ; the word 'self' was no guide to the real character of the transaction. I know the difference between a manager and a partner. In all the books and documents since 1881 I described myself as manager only although the secret of my being a partner was known to several persons. It was habit which made me describe my self as manager. The signature "H. Manockjee" in this book in Marathi is in my handwriting. It resembles the handwriting of my clerk Sequeira.

In no document since 1881 do you describe your self as a partner ?—I was the manager, and I discrib ed myself as such. The monies paid for the Apollo Hotel were done departmentally for the most part, but there were two contrators employed by me. I cannot produce any contract. It must be among the papers that were sent to the plaintiff in a box. Several gentlemen in the hotels got leave from me paying their bills, and they are honorable enough to leave promissory notes, which are afterward realised. Here is a voucher for Rs. 72 received from Mr. C. Sandwith Esq. The money must have been received and entered in one of the books which were sent to the plaintiff.

His Lordship : What is the use of this enquiry into the accounts ?

Mr. Vicajee : It is with the object of showing that the defendant, after keeping the accounts in such a loose manner, is not a proper person to be appointed receiver.

His Lordship : I am not going to appoint him receiver.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang : Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee of his own accord gave up the assignment of the property made to him by the latter. I know that plaintiff was very 'brave' with Europeans : I meant that he was very bold in speaking to them and demanding all monies due to him.

Mr. Hormusjee Muncheerjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, said he was first introduced to plaintiff in 1889 by his brother-in-law. He did not then know the defendant personally. (Is shown a letter) Plaintiff himself, instructed witness to write the letter, and witness thought plaintiff was quite able to give him instructions. Witness understood him thoroughly. Plaintiff introduced the defendant to witness as his partner in connection with the Girgaum Police Court case. Witness was present in Court when the plaintiff said that the defendent Hormusjee was his partner, and had been so for many years. Witness had searched for Mr. Ryan's notes in the case, but could not find them. Previous to August, 1891, defendant came to witness and said he wanted to dissolve partnership, because plaintiff's wife had been very unfriendly to him. Defendant said he had spoken to plaintiff and to Dr. Hattonjee. Plaintiff and the doctor begged witness to persuade the defendant not to dissolve partnership. Witness saw defendant and tried to persuade him not to dissolve, but he said he could not agree. Afterwards he consented to continue partner. Some time after wards plaintiff and Dr. Ruttonjee came to witness, and plaintiff gave him instructions to prepare a partnership deed. He handed the draft ded to plaintiff who afterwards brought it back. Plaintiff thoroughly understood the draft and out witness several questions. Witness said that an accountant should be employed to examine the hotel accounts. Alterations were made in the draft deed. The defendant was unwilling to employ a special accountant and the plaintiff agreed with him, saying they would arrange about it among themselves. On the 21st August, 1891, plaintiff executed the deed in witness office, having been interpreted to plaintiff by Mr. Muncherjee clause by clause. Plaintiff understood it. It was not true that the interpreter or anybody else told the plaintiff it was a will. Witness's partner Nanoi counselled the parties on the execution of the deed, and wished them a happy continuance of it.

Cross-examind by Mr. Vicajee : Except our firm plaintiff had no legal advisers. We were solicitors for both parties. Dr. Ruttonjee used to attend to plaintiff's business. I don't know that he is to be found at the Apollo Hotel. Our bills were paid by cheques on the Oriental Bank The parties told me at the time of the execution of the deed that they had settled the accounts a few days previously. I did not consider it necessary to recite the fact in the deed, nor the other fact that the defendant desired to dissolve the partner ship. It would have been bad drafting.

In your opinion, Mr. Hormusjee ?—Yes, in my opinion it is not customary to note on the draft instructions as to who gave them.

The Court here adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

BOMBAY RACES, 1894.

STARTERS FOR 1ST DAY.

1ST RACE.—At 3-30 p.m.—Substitution Stakes—Rs. 500. For all horses. Weight.—weight for age and class. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., offener 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 7lbs. Horses landed since 1st August 1893, 10lbs.—Accumulative—Distance 7 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 30.—Entries to be in the box at the Grand Stand by 5 p.m. this day.—Entries to constitute starting declarations.

1. H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b aus g Whirlwind (8st. 13lbs.), T Kendall.
2. Desraj urs br aus h Promised hand (8st 13lbs.), Mirza.
3. Aga Marchal Shah's b aus gn Minibaha (8st 10lbs.), Ebrahim.
4. Desraj urs nr aus g Marvel (8st 4lb.), Pugh.
5. Lama Shri Jalimsingjee b aus M Sylvan (8st 7lb.), A Wahed.
6. Mr. Bapty's g aus g Scamp (8st 11lb.), Gibbs.
7. Mr. Babcock's bh aus g Cobra (7st 11lbs.), Clemenson.

2ND RACE.—At 4 p.m.—The Corinthian Stakes.—2 mile.

1. Mr Dscot's b c b m Honora (10st. 2lbs.), Robinson.
2. Mr Burden's g m gold Native Cat (9st. 11bs.), Aga S Shah.
3. Mr Tattleton's b g al Mohseer (9st. 11lbs.), Ebrahim.
4. Messrs Hume and Wexford's b aus m Roxana (9st. 3lbs.), Capt Welman.

3RD RACE.—3-30 p.m.—The Forbes Stakes. 2 miles.

1. H H the Maharajah of Mysore's b a h Child of the Island (10st. 6lbs.), T Kendall.
2. H H the Aga Khan's g a h St. Kildare (9st. 10lbs), Gibbs.
3. Mr S A W's b a h Victor (8st. 10lbs), Ramchurran.
4. Mr Ali Bin Amee's b a h Sir Robert (8st. 2lbs), Ebrahim.
5. Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a h Monsoon (8st.), Luchman.

4TH RACE.—At 5 p.m.—The Eclipse Stakes—Five furlongs.

1. Mr J Desaraj Urs' h aus p Parakareto (8st. 5lbs), Robinson
2. Dr H Martin's b e m Zenobia (8st. 5lbs.), Luchman.
3. Mr Essu Bin Khalifa's ch a p Mudairis (7st. 9lbs.), Ebrahim.
4. Mr Bandon's b b a p Mooltan (7st 6lbs.), Pugh.
5. Mr Hunter's b aus p Bushrat (7st. 6lbs.), Gibbs.
6. Mr S A W's g a p Cummer (3st. 6lbs), Omer.

5TH RACE.—5-30 p.m.—The Gaze Cup. 1 mile.

1. Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a h Khoincor (9st 6lbs), Ebrahim
2. Colonel Reid's ch a h Red Gold (9st 3lbs), Robinson.
3. Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron (8st 3lbs), C B Mahomed.
4. Mr Abdoola Bin Fara's ch a h Artist (9st 3lbs), Pugh.
5. H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin (8st 13lb), Cleminson.
6. H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sterling (8st 10lbs), Gibbs.
7. Mr Hamood Burgesh's g a h Budhan (8st), Mirza.
8. Mr. Ali Bin Taleb's ch a h Arrow (8st), Luchman.
9. Mr Ali Abdulla's b n a p Brunswicker (8st), Noor Mahomed.

6TH RACE.—At 6 p.m.—The Cowasjee Jehanghir Purse—1½ mile.

1. Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Busharis' b a gal Manilla (9st 7lbs.), T Kendal.
2. Messrs Cobb and MacCarties' b a gal Brilliant (8st 12lbs.), Robinson.
3. Mr. Cooverjee Ardeseer's b a gal Mizzle (8st. 10lbs.), Mirza.
4. Mr. S A. W's g a gal Dhoipore (8st. 1lbs.), Clemenson.
5. Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's ch a gal Boudoy (8s. 7lbs.), Ebrahim.
6. Mr. Abdoola Bin Faras's c a gal Bannerol (8st. 7lbs.), C B Mahomed.

Special trains will leave Church Gate for Mahaluxmi at 3-5 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., local time.

The following lotteries were held :—

THE GAYE CUP.	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Budhan	5
Sterling	165
Brunswicker	25
Artist	50
Dameron	20
Arrow	10
Red Gold	80
Kohinoor	90
Merlin	25
Total	970

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.	
Value of Tickets	500
Parakareto	15
Cummer	10
Mooltan	95
Mudaris	35
Bushrat	210
Zenobia	60
Total	925

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT FEBRUARY, 18.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Missa Coelestis.—Hymns 20, 321 and 193.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Hopkins.—Hymns 284, 294 and 303.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
The Offertories are for the Harbour Mission.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—(Local time) Matins, Celebration and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Parochial Service.—Hymns 92, 199 and 198.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parochial Service).—Hymns 37, 254 and 283.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 112, 247, 91 and 94.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Arts.)

7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Subject. Unreal Prayers.—Hymns 3, 200 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and special Lenten Sermon : Subject. The sin of looking back.—Hymns 245, 246 and 17.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral) : Instruction by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Congreve.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 233 and 226.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing !! ! Grand Bargains, Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Porcelain, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Wares, Quilters, Fingers, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

TRAYS and a Variety of useful and Ornamental Articles in Majolica, richly decorated with Gold, at Low Prices.—R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-YEAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens, Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-8; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Liquors and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, School of Art Compound, Take the Road leading to the Left after entering the Compound Gate, near the Pottery-Sign Board.

LOST—A FOX TERRIER BITCH, White, with large Black and Tan Patches. Finder will be Rewarded. Apply to H. P. DIMMOCK, Surgeon-Major, Cumballa Hill.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE OF Mr. FRYER WEEDON'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, English Carriages, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTING PRESSES. [illegible] Browning MACHINE for SALE. Apply to FRAMJI COWASJEE, Machinery Agent, 60, Tramway Lane.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known Caterer, Mr. H. W. Matzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, at his Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Upcountry Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Small parcel to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 3, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Bombay Gazette Offices,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

THERE has been no amelioration of the condition of Exchange during the past week; on the contrary, the official announcement in Parliament of the intentions of Government in view of the present situation further demoralized the market and checked business in all its branches; while rates further declined 1/8 from last Friday evening's quotations notwithstanding the increasing tightness of Money, which has led to a further advance in the rates of the Bank of Bombay. To-day, however, there has been some reaction, and we close on about last week's level. Government Paper has fluctuated considerably; but, upon the whole, has advanced 2 1-16 per cent. in Fours. Cotton was dealt in to only a small extent in the earlier part of the week; but latterly there has been a better demand for this staple, especially from exporters, at hardening rates.

Wheat, after becoming firm, though with no accession of business, or improvement in rates, is quiet again, with very little doing; Seeds having been in moderate request by shippers, in a firm or steady market. Freights close steady for February-March shipment, and for the latter month, 1s. 6d. per ton higher; but quiet for April-May, at about last week's quotations. The fall in Exchange has led to some advance in prices of Imports, which has further tended to restrict business.

MONEY.—Following the further advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday, in view of increasing tightness in the open market, the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 18¼ lakhs, at 130½ lakhs, all the items in the Return, which go to indicate the movement in the trade demand for Money showing a falling-off in that direction. The addition to the Bank's balance, however, last week was due in part only to a curailment of trade requirements, which account for only 84 lakhs of the increase, the remainder having been the result of an addition to Public Deposits at the Bank's branches, somewhat reduced by a falling-off at the head office; and the further realization of Government Securities.

Money in the Bazaar has meantime become more stringent, and it is also now beginning to go out of the Exchange Banks, which have been credited with being well supplied with cash; and yesterday afternoon the directors of the Bank of Bombay advanced their rates by one per cent. making their minimum stand at 9 per centum per annum.

EXCHANGE ruled from last Saturday, opening at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For bank remittance, as usual in a firmer market, there was no enquiry; but a good supply of Merchants' Bills, for ready and forward delivery, seem to have been forthcoming, the bullion dealer also selling Gold and Exchange, and the Bazaar following suit with so-called re-sales. Transactions, were also reported in Silver, at 88, for shipment, which would lay down the Rupee at about 1s. 1 5-8d. according to home quotations; and rates gradually hardened, closing at an advance of 1-16d. On Monday the market opened firm again at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 29-32d. for Demand, and gradually rose to 1s. 1 15-16d., a considerable business being reported. Merchants' Bills also were reported to have been sold again to a considerable extent until the afternoon, when at the receipt of a press telegram to the effect that the Secretary of State for India intended to continue to sell Councill Bills at what he considered the market rate, and did not intend to impose a duty on Silver, the market again became demoralized; rates were nominal, and the Banks would not sell forward. An unsettled feeling prevailed at opening on Sunday at 1s. 1 7-8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7-8 to 29-32d., for Demand, for Bank remittance, at which a fair amount was bought by the bullion dealers, and a moderate amount otherwise; and for three months' sight Credits the ruling rate was 1s. 2 1-16d. for February and 1s. 2d. for March, at which a few Bills were placed. On Wednesday, the market opened weak at 1s. 1 1d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 25-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but not many merchants' Bills came out with the exception of Private Telegraphic, at 1s. 1¼; in the same time, a good enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 2 25-32d. having sprung up, and rates from Calcutta also coming weaker, quotations here receded 1-32d. all round. Yesterday the market opened unsettled and irregular at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 11-16d. Demand for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, but in the absence of the latter, and a few buyers coming out for the former, combined with rates coming weaker from Calcutta, rates here gave way, and a panic again set in during the day, notwithstanding a further advance in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount, and the market closed demoralized at a decline of about 5-32d. from the opening quotations. To-day, rates opened at yesterday's closing quotations of 1s. 1½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 17-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates no transactions transpired; and, before long, the bullion-dealers were on the tramp, reselling Bank Demand for March-April delivery, transactions having been reported at from 1s. 1 19-32 to 1s. 1 23-32d. A considerable amount of private Telegraphic was also reported placed for February-March transfes, at from 1s. 1 5-8 to 11-16d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1 9-16 and 5-8d. for April May delivery; but for Bank remittance there was no enquiry, though, for forward, Banks were unwilling sellers unless at a large discount, except as cover against Merchants' Bills. Calcutta is reported to have hardened 1-32d. during the day, and this market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-8d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-8d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 1 23-32d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 1 25-32d.
Credits do.	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1'45¾.
Do. 6 do.	1'46¾.

Silver, we understand, is not at present competing as against Council Bills; but the large proceeds of what has already come in have to be sold off and though buyers of Council Bills would practically soon have to pay the price that the representatives of the Indian Government chose to ask for their drafts, now that Money is daily getting more stringent, the Indian Council at home seem to have some object in view (which we must hope may ultimately result beneficially to India, though at present it seems difficult to comprehend it) in "*bearing*" *the price of their own Bills*; and those who have to remit money to the East are naturally quick enough to take advantage of what is thrown in their way.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a much steadier feeling on last mail-day, at par for Fours for Money, and 100 3/8 for Account, business having been done at 100 7-16 for the settlement, and afterwards booked at 100 7/8 to 101, the market closing eventually quiet but steady at 100½ for Fours for cash and 100 7/8 for March. The price of 3½ per Cents closed for the week at 99½. On Monday, again, there was a steady feeling at opening at 100 5/8 for Fours for Money, and 100½ for Account, and early business was booked for the settlement at 100½, and later on at 101, the rate declining however to 100 13-16. Later again, on the receipt of a telegram regarding the course the Secretary intended taking with regard to Council drafts and Silver, speculators began to bear the market heavily, and 100 9-16 became the quotations for the 2nd March. The cash price of Fours left off at 100½; 99 having been quoted for 3 1/2 per Cents. The market opened again steady on Tuesday with Fours quoted at 100 13-16 for cash, and 100 15-16 for the 2nd March, and rates hardening, early business was done at 100 7/8 for Account, and, later on, at 101 1/8. In the afternoon, however, the market was weaker, and rates became 100 11-16 for Money, and 100½ for Account, but left off at 100 13-16 and 100 7-8, in the two positions, respectively; with 99, nominal, quoted for 3½ per Cents. On Wednesday, the market opened weak at 100 9-16 for Fours for cash, and 100 11-16 for the early March settlement, and rates declined to 100½ both for Money and Account, leaving off, however, 1-16 better. The price of 3½ per Cents advanced to 99¼. Yesterday the market was weak thoughout the day, and 100¼ was quoted for Fours, both for Money and Account; but at the close, the rate improved to 100 5/8. To-day the market has been firm and advancing, and rates for Fours rose to 101¼ for Money, and 101 1-8 for Account; but lost a portion of the advance before the close, the cash price leaving off at 101 1-16, with 3½ per Cents quoted at 99½ nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is three per cent. lower at 116. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 102.

SHARES have been a stagnent market throughout the week, and the only changes in Cotton Mill Scrip compared with our quotations of a week ago, which we have to notice this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 on Luckmidas; of Rs.16 on Manokji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ on Mazagon. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 10 during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the fall of Exchange, dealers in *staple Grey Goods* have succeeded in establishing some rise in prices; but the enhanced pretensions of holders has, to a certain extent, checked business. Stocks are on about the previous level; and up-country buyers have operated sparingly. Only a small business has been reported in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* at hardening rates. The up-country buyers of *Locally made Goods* have been operating in a hand-to-mouth way, the tightness of the Money Market checking demand. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are estimated at 3,500 packages; and of *Local* at about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* is steady at an advance of ¼ anna per lb., a moderate business having been reported during the week. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday were 10,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 187. Here, things have much improved. China buyers have been operating freely, at higher rates; while sellers are firm, and have succeeded in getting a small further advance in fine and medium quotations. The market closes firm at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule	As. 4¼	to 4 5/8 per lb.
"	... " 8s	"	" 4 5/8	" 4¾ "
"	... " 10s	"	" 4¾	" 5 1/8 "
"	... " 12s	"	" 4 7/8	" 5¼ "
"	... " 16s	"	" 5 5/8	" 6 "
"	... " 20s	"	" 5¾	" 6¼ "
"	... " 24s	"	" 6¼	" 6 5/8 "
"	... " 30s	"	" 6¾	" 7¼ "
"	... " 40s	"	" 8	" 8¼ "

METALS.—The market for *Copper* has been strong at an advance of Re. 1 per cwt., but only a moderate business has been reported. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, but is unchanged in value. *Iron* has advanced 8 annas to Re. 1 and is firm at the rise; but business has been upon only a moderate scale.

COAL is steady. Sales have been made this week of Powell's Duffryn, January shipment, at Rs. 18¼ per ton, and February shipment, at Rs. 17 per ton. Present rates for Powell's for January-February, February-March, and March-April are Rs. 18¼, Rs. 17¼, and Rs. 17¼, respectively; and for Davison's West Hartley in the same positions, Rs. 16¼, Rs. 15¼, and Rs. 15¼ per ton, respectively. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West do, Rs. 17½ per ton ready	Rs. 16¼ forward.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 18½ per ton ready, Rs. 17¼ forward.

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained quiet in tone to the close of last week, with but little doing in either direction, and prices without material change; but latterly there has been a better enquiry both from exporters and local spinners resulting in a considerable business during the last two days, while rates advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The business done by shippers during the week has amounted to some 9,000 bales, made up of contracts for Broach, for March delivery; Dholleras and Bhownugger for April-May; and Westerns, for May-June delivery; and purchases of ready new Bengals and Oomras descriptions; while the Mills have bought about 6,500 bales, consisting of new ready Bengals and Oomras, and old Dholleras, Bhownugger, Oomra, kinds Dharwar and Compta. This evening the market closed firm, with prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 5 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop this week have been 51,450 bales, compared with 55,550 bales received in the week preceding, and 40,950 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts of new Cotton this season are now 68,000 bales in excess of those in 1893 for the same time.

A further slight fall of rain in the Cawnpore district of the Bengal circle was reported by Monday's official telegrams, while the weather was cloudy and unseasonable at Agra, in the same circle. It was also cloudy, though without rain, in the Veerumgaum district of the Dholleras circle; but otherwise the weather had become bright and seasonable over the whole of the Cotton area.

No more, rain however, fell on any portion of the Cotton area after the despatch of the telegrams above referred to, and though, according to yesterday's advices by wire the weather remained cloudy and unseasonable at Agra, in the Bengal circle; and at Veerumgaum, in the Dholleras circle, it was bright and seasonable in all osher districts. At Dholleras, the picking of the crop had become general, the estimated outturn being five-eighths.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalentis in sterling, cost, and freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—C. & F
Bengal Fine	(February)	" 185–3 5-16
Do. F. G.	"	" 189–2 29-32
Do. Good	"	" 150–2 23-32
Belatee, Fine	"	" 183–3 5-16
Do. Fully Good	"	" 177–3 3-16
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	" 178–3 7-32
Do. Good	"	" 172–3 3-32
Oomras F. Good	"	" 192–3 7-16
Do. Good.	"	" 185–3 5-16
Broach, Fine, March		" 224–4d.
Do. Good		" 216–3 29-32
Dholleras, Fine, April-May		" 212–3 25-32
Do. F. G.	"	" 201–3¾
Do. Good	"	" 196–3 17-32
S G Dharwar, Good, May		" 213–3 21-32
Westerns	" "	" 191–3 d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94.	Season 1892-93.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	134,000	138,500
Berar	154,000	111,300
Barsi and Nugger	25,300	30,000
Bengal	135,800	108,300
Hingunghat	2,500	7,000
Persian and Sind	10,200	10,500
Dholleras	16,000	7,000
Broach	1,700	900
	481,500	413,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales
For the week	53,435	42,631	47,836
From 1st January to 15th Feb.	352,291	271,796	238,128
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	272	32,951	20,818
From 1st January to 15th Feb.	132,881	115,435	67,696
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
For the Week	.....	3,231	5,231
From 1st January to 15th Feb.	11,969	20,238	17,487

WHEAT.—There was a steadier feeling in this market to the day of two after the date of our last report, though no increase in the advance of export business passing; but early this week, the tone became quiet again, and has since continued so, with business upon the usual small scale and prices somewhat lower, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3 15 6	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	" 3 14 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3 11 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3 6 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4 1 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3 7 0	"
Hard Red	"	3 7 0	"

SEEDS.—A decline of two annas per cwt. was established in the price of *Linseed* after last mail left, the market generally remaining steady with a moderate business doing for export; thereafter, however, the tone became firm, with transactions upon a moderate scale, and *Linseed* more than recovered the previous fall, though *Rapeseed* declined a little in value. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-8-0	to Rs. 7-10-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-12-0	to " 6-14-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-6-0	to " 6-8-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 5-14-0	to " 6-0-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 43-0-0	to " 44-0-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0	to " 41-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	77,317	85,125	85,454
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th February	536,994	598,346	713,007
Linseed for the Week	161,954	39,052	66,913
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th February	447,480	135,877	197,940
Rapeseed for the Week	55,784	29,536	3,942
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th February	207,647	121,255	11,837
Gingellyseed for the Week	55,670	51,478	72,384
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th February	396,892	395,610	448,721

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	69,640	88,737	43,986
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th February	525,972	530,079	1,166,804
Linseed for the Week	12,037	18,984	16,265
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th February	291,030	183,197	198,792
Rapeseed for the Week	3,013	49,917	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th February	171,994	195,384	7,016
Gingellyseed for the Week	6,000	49,708	55,693
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th February	296,176	371,906	246,015

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 15.

10 p.m.	77·5

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	79·3
1 p.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	80·3

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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7 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.—MILITARY NEWS

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Commons have rejected several of the Lords amendments to the Parish Councils Bill.

The Unionists are supporting the Government.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

A French Anarchist, named Bourdin, was last evening found horribly mutilated after a loud explosion close to the Greenwich Observatory. He was conveyed to the hospital and died immediately.

It is believed he fell whilst carrying the explosive.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY AND THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question in the Commons, last night, on another subject, took the occasion to refer Sir W. V. Harcourt's recent statement, and explained that Government do not meditate a special duty on silver for the purpose of supporting the Indian currency policy, and cannot anticipate the Budget regarding the general policy.

THE STRAITS CHARGES.

The Colonial party of the Commons yesterday received a deputation from the Straits protesting against the military contribution at present paid by the Colony and promised to raise a debate on the subject on the first occasion.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, with the outward English mails of the 9th inst., left here at 3-30 p.m., to-day.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

A CONFERENCE OF FINANCIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 16.

The *morning Post* hears from Calcutta that an important and perhaps even startling pronouncement on the currency crisis may be expected almost immediately. The matter is now under close consideration of the Government of India, who has called to its assistance all financial men of mark in the country; and the results of whose deliberation will shortly be made public.

Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, who was summoned from Bombay to attend the Conference, has passed through Allahabad, *en route* to Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. LYELL AND CO.'S PREMISES.

The premises occupied by Messrs. Lyell and Company, in liquidation, at Allahabad, one of the oldest local firms, were sold on Thursday to a native banker of the station for Rs. 30,125, not quite half of their actual value. The valuable stock-in-trade is to be disposed of by the liquidators forthwith.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

The Department.—A Clause has been added to the Act, under which no license-holder shall sell arms or ammunition to any Asiatic without the permission of a district magistrate, and cannot sell more than three pounds of gunpowder without permission.

Mr. J. H. Rivet-Carnac, C.I.E., has been permitted to resign the service.

The services of Major A. W. D. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Luckow, has been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Lieutenant A. C. McCrea, Burma Military Police, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Foreign Department.—Captain H. V. Cox, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Lieutenant A. H. McMason officiates temporarily as Revenue Commissioner of Baluchistan.

Mr. H. F. Evans has been confirmed in the appointment of Governor-General's Agent at Benares.

Public Works Department.—Mr. T. H. Wright, Examiner, 4th grade, has been transferred to the North-West Provinces.

Mr. H. A. F. Currie has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways.

Mr. T. H. Wright, Executive Engineer, North-West Provinces, has been permitted to retire.

Military Department—Mr. A. H. Clarke, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Comptroller, Assam, has been granted leave for six weeks.

Mr. R. N. Ray has been appointed Deputy Auditor-General, Military Department.

Lieutenant H. M. Brooke, 29th Madras Infantry, has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant C. R. Harboard, 24th Madras Infantry, has been appointed to be Wing Officer.

Captain E. Hext, Director of Indian Marine, has been appointed to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy.

Furlough on leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Lawrence, for one year and eight days; Captain E. W. F. Martin, Goorkhas, Captain C. L. Justice, 13th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant A. P. Montague, 21st Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant F. A. Smith, Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant F. G. Lucas, 5th Goorkhas; Lieutenant De D. Money; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, for one year each, Captain R. C. Broome, 13th Bengal Lancers, for seven months; and Lieutenant E. G. Wright, for ten months.

Extensions of leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Ellis, 14th Bombay Infantry, for six months; Major T. T. Vaughan, R.A., for two months; Lieutenant F. Rennick, 40th Bombay Infantry, for three months; Lieutenant J. K. Condon, Lieutenant T. P. Dunsford, Lieutenant C. H. Boisragon, 4th, 6th, and 5th Goorkhas, for six months each.

Promotion has been granted to the following Officers:—Major H. A. Abbott, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captains H. F. Cadell and H. T. Faithful to be Majors; Lieutenant C. E. Baynes and W. L. Davidson to be Captains.

The following Officer has been permitted to retire from the service:—Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Chesnaye.

Marine Department.—Extension of leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Commander W. J. Powell, and Lieutenant T. J. Walker, for three months each.

Mr. T. Anderson, Chief Engineer, has been granted furlough for one year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, FEB. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Marq. Bocquehem, from Bombay, arrived this evening.

ADEN, FEB. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this evening.

PENANG, FEB. 16.

The Austrian Loyds s.s. Pocsidon, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Valetta, with the homeward Australian mails, left here at 10 p.m.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, from Calcutta, left here at 8 a.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Thames, with the China mails for Bombay, left here at 3-30 p.m.

PORT SAID, FEB. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here this evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 16.

The N. L. steamer Prussen from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fhallers	3 5/8

The Manchester Market has been flat.

2½ per cent. Consols	99¼
3 per cent. Scotes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 7/8
Bar Silver	29 1/8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £29,400,000, increase, £600,000; public deposits, £8,100,000; increase, £,800,000; other deposits, £27,800,000; increase, £,500,000; other securities, £23,600,000; increase, £,200,000; notes and gold, £31,300,000; increase, £900,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Killkelly, on general duty, Mhow District, to officiating medical charge of the Wing at Sambalpur, vice Surgeon-Captain Whitcombe, transferred.

20th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain Whitcombe, in medical charge, of the Wing of the 7th Bombay Infantry, at Sambulpore, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon-Major MacGregor, on leave, or until further orders.

Colonel Mander, General List, Infantry, having returned from leave out of India, is placed on general duty to Poona.

2nd-Lieutenant Scott, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 12th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, in the same capacity as a temporary measure.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it has been notified that 2nd-Lieutenant Thatcher, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 21 Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment—Lieutenant MacLauchlan, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

2nd Durham Light Infantry—Captain J. E. Bush, to England, for eight months, on private affairs.

24th Baluchistan Regiment, Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Major Masani, in India and Burma, from 1st March to 31st August, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Majors Wallis and Maunsell, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MADRAS, FEB. 16.

At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders a resolution approving of the scheme of the directors of the Madras Electric Tramways Company providing a local board at Madras, was passed by a large majority. Members of this board were appointed at the meeting with great success.

A PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FOR THE KALLICOT COLLEGE.

BERHAMPORE, FEB. 16.

At a meeting held at the Kallicot College, at Berhampore, Sri Rajah of Kallicot, presiding, it was announced amidst acclamation that the Rajah had founded a permanent endowment of lands yielding a nett annual income of Rs. 5,000 for the maintenance of the College in lieu of the Rs. 200 monthly he has hitherto given. A sub-committee has been formed for drafting the conveyance, a first of its kind in the Presidency. The princely munificence of the young Rajah deserves Government recognition.

REVIEWS.

"A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE," by Stanley J. Weyman (LONGMANS COLONIAL LIBRARY).—(Longmans, Green and Co., and A. J. Combridge and Co., Bombay.) This romance carries us back to the year 1588, when France was torn by religious dissensions and Henry of Navarre was the leader of the Huguenots and counter-working the King of France, to whose throne he was destined to succeed. The hero of the story is Gaston de Bonne, Sieur de Marsac, an intrepid soldier of fortune attached to the fortunes of the King of Navarre, who employed him in a secret and dangerous mission which involved the "Gentleman of France" in many hair-breadth adventures. The author has written a striking work, which brings before the reader the period which preceded the establishment of the House of Bourbons on the throne of France. There is, of course, a heroine, Mademoiselle de LaVire, with whose marriage a very thrilling romance comes to a suitable conclusion.

"WHAT NECESSITY KNOW," by I. Dougall, (Longmans, Green and Co., and A. J. Combridge and Co., Bombay). This is a novel cast in quite a different mould, and takes the reader to the Province of Quebec. A Canadian born admits of the presentation of the Adventist excitement of fifty years ago, when a simple-minded band of people, clad in white, went to the top of a hill to await the second coming of Our Lord. After waiting for some time they descended the hill, an object of derision of their neighbours. The authoress, however, sees the pathetic and poetical side of the innocent illusion, and presents it with much of sympathetic skill. But, of course, the real interest of the story turns upon the divided affection of Robert Treeholme, Principal of the New College and Rector of the English Church of Chellaston, in the Province of Quebec. The author deprecates the wrath of her countrymen the "Canadians proper" who may deem that she is wanting in sympathy with them, and points out that the Adventists whose naive simplicity is dwelt upon, were immigrants and not Canadians born.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"THE MEMOIRS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES," by A. Conan Doyle, (Longmans, Green and Co., and A. J. Combridge and Co., Bombay).

"THE SHALT THOU LIVE," by Sebastian Kneipp, (H. Grevel and Co., London, and A. J. Combridge and Co. Bombay).

"EPITOME OF INDIA," by M.Mohamed Ally Khan, (Haidary Printing Press, Bombay).

"POEMS BY MOSSE MACDONALD" (A. D. Iness and Co., London).

"A COMPLETE DIGEST OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES," (Reported in the Indian Law Courts, from 1876 to 1892 and in the Calcutta Law Reports from 1878 to 1883, by D. E. Cranenburgh, Calcutta).

"RULES AND ORDERS of the Chief Court of the Punjab" made under the authority of Acts of Legislature. (Published by authority at the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.)

"ON THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF BHARATAVARSH or INDIA," by Gustav Oppert. Ph.-D. (Archibald, Constable and Co., London).

"GOLD, SPORT, AND COPPER-PLANTING IN MYSORE," by Robert H. Elliss. (Archibald, Constable and Co., London.)

"CASES NOTED, INDIAN PENAL CODE," by Charlton Swinhoe (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta).

"PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HYGIENE," by E. M. Hendley, (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta).

"SUWARTA AND OTHER SKETCHES OF INDIAN LIFE," by Annie H. Small (T. Nelson and Sons, London).

"THE CONVERSATION MANUAL IN ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, PERSIAN, AND PUSHTU," by Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Plunkett, R.E., (Richardson and Co., London).

"THE A B C, OF RIFLE FIRE," by Captain Fred. Campbell, D.A. A.G.M. (Published at the *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad).

"THE INDIAN MANUAL OF HYGIENE," by Surgeon-Captain A. F. Grant, M.B., (Higginbotham and Co., Madras).

"A GREY ROMANCE," by Mrs. Clifford, and seven stories, by other authors (W. H. Allen and Co.).

We have received from Messrs. Thacker and Co. a copy of Gaskell's Silver Exchange Tables, showing the Relative Equivalents of Bar Silver in London and New York, published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, of Hong Kong.

NEXT WEEK'S MANŒUVRES.

THE following scheme for the Manœuvres to test the defensive arrangements at Bombay, next week, was issued from the District Staff Office, yesterday:—

1st day, 23rd February. 8 a.m. to noon.—A hostile squadron of armed cruisers with transports having eluded the vigilance of the East India Squadron (occupied elsewhere) advances on Bombay from seaward; intelligence of their approach conveyed by the Lookouts of the Naval Defence Squadron is signalled to Bombay.

On receipt of the signal in Bombay, the various telegraphic notices are despatched to all concerned; "Prepare for an attack on Bombay by sea."

The hostile squadron begins a duel with the forts at long ranges, the Defence Squadron, with the exception of "Abyssinia" and "Magdala" who are anchored in certain defined positions, retiring under cover of the Forts; finding their long range, fire ineffective, the enemy close to short ranges.

Having partially subdued the fire, a couple of past cruisers attempt to run up the harbour past the forts affording an opportunity of testing the submarine defence and to further the manœuvres arriving at some spot north of Butcher's Island, where, though hampered by the Defence Squadron, they will try to sink the shipping, and shell the docks, magazine, etc.

Landing parties of the enemy will attack the forts and mainland, and will bring into play and test light armament and infantry of the Defence.

These manœuvres will terminate about noon after the enemy's attempt to capture the forts, etc., by landing parties.

Afternoon, 23rd February.—Between 4 P. M. and 5-30 practice (projectile) will be carried out by the forts on a target towed by a torpedo boat representing a second attempt by a cruiser to run up the harbour and damage shipping, etc.

Evening 23rd February.—The fleet having proceeded to sea, an attack will be made between 8 p. m. and midnight on a mind field by the Enemy's launches; torpedo boat attacks will also be carried out in view to testing the mine field and search-light defence.

2nd day, 24th February, 8 a. m. to noon.—An attack will be made by Enemy's fleet on the Western Coast, forts will be engaged with a view to cause a division while remainder of the fleet proceeds with the transports up the coast to attempt landing troops for the purpose of destroying bridges and water-mains, etc.

2nd day, Evening, 24th February.—Between 3 P. M. and midnight the Enemy's squadron will make an attack on Bombay, to test the normal condition of "Look-out," "Communication," and "Preparedness" maintained during war-time and to further verify experiences of the first day.

For purposes of these Rehearsals, the northern bank of the Bassein Creek will limit the zone of operations.

W. F. GATACRE, Brig-General,
Commanding, Bombay District.

AT THE SIGN OF THE WEATHERCOCK.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Those who look to the Sign of the Weathercock for hints on the fine art of dressing, as it is understood in London, know that to be well turned-out at a distance from the centres of fashion, requires infinitely greater skill than to make an effective display at Society's head-quarters, where all the requisites—unlimited choice of materials, patterns, and novel suggestions—are to be had for the asking.

***

To dress well at a distance from London or Paris implies either an unlimited order to a really clever, artistic, and sympathetic dress-maker, or an unlimited amount of taste and imagination, and a careful study of the fashion papers and the shop advertisements. The first is a sure plan to be well, that is richly and expensively, dressed. And it is an admirable plan for a great many women.

***

For instance, a friend of mine in New Zealand, where dress is as much of importance, at least in Ministerial circles, as anywhere else, was a constant source of disappointment to her husband, who wished to see some result from his very adequate dress allowance. A clever woman, but with more notions on social regeneration than on the regulation of her toilet, she was an utter failure from the point of view of the smart and fashionable, until she took my advice and relinquished the matter entirely into the hands of a tasteful lady dressmaker who takes so satisfactory an interest in her clients' appearance that she has no further trouble than the signing of a quarterly cheque.

***

For such women—and there are a great many—who have no imagination, and no more idea of what would suit them than a baby, the best chance of looking æsthetically tolerable in the eyes of their husbands and the world in general is to put themselves into the hands of a dressmaker of recognized taste and ability, and to submit to her judgment in everything.

***

But this arrangement, good in itself for the one kind of person who is too much occupied to give time to the consideration of her appearance, or the other whose ideas on dress are uncultivated or non-existent, is entirely unsatisfactory to the general run of women. It deprives her in the first place of the greatest pleasure of the natural woman's life—the planning how she will set herself off most effectively and becomingly to the credit of her husband and the innocent envy of her neighbours.

***

In the second place, it deprives a woman of the advantage of being dressed individually or originally. For naturally those who order their gowns from their dressmakers without giving their own designs or suggestion run the risk of having their garments turned out by the dozen. Not, of course, all consigned to the same locality, this would indeed bring about a dressmaker's undoing—but as is done by a newspaper syndicate, an article goes to Australia, another to India, another still to Ireland, and so on, each being believed by the local public of the place to be the only work of its creator. But the world is very small, and sometimes these arrangements clash—Mrs. A. of Australia, and Mrs. B. of Bombay meet Mrs. C. of Cork, all wearing the same style of dress—and the beautiful illusion of sole proprietorship is dissipated for ever.

***

Lastly, the dressing by contract plan is considered enormously more expensive. But this is not quite a fact. For most dressmakers will not only come in to their patrons' terms, but they will make their own designs at much more reasonable charges than they will follow out what they are pleased to think our vagaries. Any one who has tried to get her dressmaker to copy something specially charming seen on a friend or at a rival firm's establishment will know how hard—how all but impossible—it is to get one's way in the make of a gown or the trimming of a tea-jacket.

***

So it comes to pass that in the main all our dresses at the first go off are, with a few minor points of our own suggestion, what our dressmakers are good enough to allow us to wear. It is not until they are past their first freshness, and it is time to re-model and re-trim them, that they become really our own to design, to turn, to work our will upon, and thus give evidence of the art that is in us of making up well.

***

It is not, therefore, to the question of new gowns that most thought should be given by people at a distance, though it is only wise to think of them well in advance, to get patterns, and to look over the various illustrated styles. For the fads and fancies of a distant customer who cannot come in every now and then to look after her interests are apt to be forgotten even by the most conscientious dressmaker; and it saves disappointment and trouble to lay down the law distinctly as to what style of trimming must be avoided or what colour or texture of material chosen.

***

It is in the revival of moribund or defunct frocks that there is most scope for the display of the amateur *modiste's* skill. They have passed beyond the power or good-will of dressmakers to restore them, and if we spoil them in our crude efforts, there is very little harm done. The experiment is worth trying. And it is a task to which most women take very kindly. We get so fond of our old clothes, some because of their pleasant associations, others because the colour is so becoming, others again because they show such infinite capacity for standing wear and tear.

***

How many of us can recall some pet dress, a mauve, a pink, or an *eau de nil* silk which went through as many re-incarnations as a Mahatma, first in its own simple elegance with iridiscent beaded trimmings, then covered with white tulle and daisies, again draped with black lace and clusters of glorie de Dijou roses, until a worn-out ghost of its former self, it ended its days in making children's frock linings.

***

The present is a particularly propitious time for the resurrection of dead dresses. Firstly, because the fashion of the moment lends itself to special economical combinations. The opera blouse takes the place of a bodice that is past wear, and makes a skirt of uncertain date look as well as ever. Of course the skirt should if possible be re-modelled in shape to something approaching recent fashions. The smartest blouse could not dissemble the fact of its accompanying skirt having a pannier, for instance.

***

It is fairly easy however to do up a skirt on the lines of to-day's dresses, which are infinite in variety. Lines of velvet may be put to conceal joinings; lace flounces to cover inconvenient damages; drapings of net, flowered or spangled with sequins or *paillettes* (for which I know no English equivalent) or accordeon-kilted tissues to cover up a silk of pretty colour but indifferent freshness.

***

The bodices, too, can easily be rejuvenated in the same way. Velvet trimmings on the skirt can be supplemented by puffy short sleeves of velvet, shoulder frills, adaptations of the zouave jacket, in fact a really extensive field for the display of ingenuity is opened to the amateur dressmaker who goes in for such combinations.

***

A trimming simulating the Marie Antoinette fichu with long ends tied behind is a favourite method of doing up a bodice to suit a skirt of coloured silk draped with tulle or net. Full sleeves of the net or tulle ending in a kilted flounce and tied above the elbow with coloured ribbon to match the underskirt are very graceful with this style, the ribbon being introduced on the skirt either in lines or festoons, if the dress is dark and seems to require it.

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I saw a dress of this kind very prettily carried out. The underskirt and bodice-lining were mauve silk, which showed through the clear black silk grenadine with which it was covered. On the end of the skirt were three narrow flounces, the uppermost only having a narrow beading. Half way up the skirt came another pair of still narrower flounces, the uppermost of these also having the beading. The fichu bodice was opened in V shape back and front. But the fichu which was edged with pretty lace, about five inches wide, was put on square behind across the shoulders, and the lace edge rose over the sleeves in full shoulder frills, then following the line of the bust crossed in front and tied behind in two long sash ends.

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The style was specially suitable to the tall, slight, fair woman who wore it—one of those figures despised by the French *modistes*, who decline to cater for those who are unlike their women in exuberant motherliness—motherliness in appearance only, or there would not be such trouble over the French population statistics.

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But we depend so much on French ideas for novelty and elegance, that we must not grudge them the pleasure of criticising us adversely if they help us to make ourselves more admirable. A very useful paper to people who need suggestions for dressing is *L'art and la mode* which is full of original designs, which as far as I know are not reproduced by the million through the medium of newspaper syndicates.

PESHAWUR has not yet got rid of its rifle thieves and does not seem likely to do so until some strong repressive measures are taken. Transferring their attention from the 31st Punjab Infantry to the 28th they are going on with their little game. A couple were found a night or two ago, and there was a certain amount of firing, but in the uncertain light they escaped. Crossing by the Royal Artillery guard they were again fired at, but they got away safely.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 26.

LAST week was glorified—literally glorified—by a letter in the *Times* from one Mr. Tallack. The world has not had the chance of reading such a letter for fifty years at least. The writer called attention to the prevalent uneasiness about the position of the country and the condition of our armaments; and then—actually, at this moment!—invited us to believe that we are under the special protection of Heaven as a reward for our remarkable, exceptional, and extraordinary righteousness compared with the awful wickedness of Russia and of France! Such a condition of mind is amazing. How can a man who considers the course of history—apart from any other considerations—think and talk in such a way! Thus to think and talk is a survival of the old tribal feeling, when everyone believed that his own tribe was the special favourite of the gods. And the comfortable feeling—the Pharisee held it, too, and it comforted him enormously—that we are not like the wicked Frenchman, and the deplorable Russian, and the unspeakable Turk, is surely a survival of the time which, now seems so long ago, before the Crimean war, when the foolishness of our national vanity was at its height, and Englishmen really did believe in the supremacy of Great Britain owing to the special protection of Providence. Every nation is specially protected, we all know, by some guardian saint. St. George looks after Holy Russia as well as Holy Great Britain. Holy France, we know, is under the care of St. Denys. And the personal influence of St. James is always exercised in favour of Holy Spain. Holy United States alone has got no Saint. But the wickedness of France compared with the righteousness of England! Oh! It is too much, my friends—it is too much. Let us dissolve in tears—grateful, humble tears. Oh! How good we are! How holy, righteous, honest, unselfish we are!!

The luck of our country, which is another way of putting it, has been, beyond contradiction, so phenomenal that old-fashioned thinkers might be excused for talking of special Providences, whether on account of our great national [righteousness, the existence of which I am unable to discover, or for any other cause. Here are only two or three instances. Think of the Spanish Armada, and the wonderful luck of that deliverance! Think of the James the Second business, and how very, very near the country was to reversing all the work done by Henry and Elizabeth! Think of the Indian business, when it was heads or tails whether the French or we should get India! Think of the Canadian business, which looked like another toss up for North America! Why, but for Wolfe and his victory there would have been no United States. Think, again, of that awful war of 1793-1815, when, almost alone, we were contending against the most horrible military despotism that ever threatened the world, and against the greatest captain in the world's history, supported by the greatest armies on record, and remember how very nearly we were crushed. The Battle of Trafalgar, the Retreat of Moscow saved us—saved the world. But all this was not altogether luck, my friends. Something must be attributed to courage and persistence. The good old British courage will be shown again. Let us never doubt it. Meanwhile, however, let us not talk too much of Providence and our own righteousness. And though, as we have already confessed with joy, we are a righteous and holy people—we are—we are—let us lay down new ships, and enrol more sailors, and take care to keep up our regiments and our armaments, and to maintain the fighting spirit of our young men. At the same time we will do our best to keep up, and even to raise still higher, the present extraordinary standard of national holiness.

The Immuring of Nuns who broke their vows is a simple article of the every-day creed. In matters of history we all have our creed, and Scott settled this, among many other points, as to the Immuring of Nuns. Then comes the Catholic historian and asks us what authority there is for the belief. There is Scott—what more can the man want? There is tradition here and there. What else is there? To go back to the beginning of things, the Vestal Virgin who broke her vows was certainly buried alive. The names of three who thus miserably expiated their sins have been preserved, and it is stated—I know not on what authority—that eighteen Vestals during the thousand years of their existence thus suffered. In the fourth century the order was suppressed. In Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities" there is a very learned paper under the head of "Nun." The decrees of Councils and the order of Popes on the breaking of vows down to the end of the seventh century are there given very fully. Not one word about immuring. Stricter penance; change of convent; excommunication; loss of death, either swiftly or slowly. Punishment with tenderness, a door open for repentance, was ordained. How, then, did the tradition or the belief—which certainly exists, and has long existed—arise in men's minds? For every tradition there is some shadowy foundation. Perhaps from the law concerning the Vestals; perhaps from the silence and secrecy which surround the nunnery. Who knows what may go on inside those walls where the Abbess reigns supreme and where the magistrates of the land have no rights or power? Perhaps—and this theory I advance without the least desire to offend my Catholic friends—human nature is weak; human passions are strong; hatred, revenge, wrath were formerly much, very much, stronger than they are now; the convent was far away; punishments were terrible; we must not look upon torture and burning with nineteenth-century eyes; the offended Abbess was implacable; disgrace was brought upon the House; the sisterhood was contaminated. Let there be an example, terrible, awful, the memory of which should linger for ever among the corridors and cloisters—even after the House was dismantled and the sisters scattered. This suggestion seems to me possible at least.

I find among my papers a letter, eight or nine months old, in which the writer makes a suggestion which seems practical. It is that there should be schools for the training of domestic servants. She thinks that such schools could be made self-supporting, and she indicates the lines on which each school might be managed. They should carry on a working-men's restaurant; a laundry; a *crèche*; a mending department. In this way cooks, housemaids, laundresses, housemaids, and nurses might be trained. The matron would be the only person in the establishment paid, though it would be necessary to provide food for the girls, who would live at their own homes. Something must be given them, however, otherwise their parents could not afford to keep them at home. The fitting-out and starting of such an institution would cost a good deal. My correspondent suggests that every parish might have such a school. This would prove impossible, for the simple reason that no single village, or small group of villages, could support the school. Country folk do not want a restaurant, nor a laundry, nor a *crèche*, nor a mending department. But in every town of respectable size such a school might answer.

I am glad that Mr. Dykes Campbell has thought proper to present his Life of Coleridge, originally intended only as a Preface to the collected poems, and published in print so small as to deter the reader, in a shape now worthy of the subject and of himself. It is a subject which has never before been adequately treated, and it is one of the greatest interest. What was the personality of Coleridge? Hitherto this has been a smudge—we must make out what we can; we must guess the rest. What was the actual history of Coleridge? We know a bit here and a bit there. Nowhere has there been a complete history. Now, at last, we have it—in a life which seems to fill up every year, and with documents which reveal the man as he was. Mr. Campbell's task has been the labour of many years, but such a book brings with it its own reward. He will be Coleridge's only biographer. So long as Coleridge is remembered, so long will this book survive. As for getting at the character of Coleridge, I must read the book a second time, or even a third time. The first reading presents the facts—I, for one, read a book the first time always for the story: the second reading presents the sequence—one fact leading to another; the third reading, unless one remembers everything in order, should be undertaken later on; but should show the causes—the forces at work—the mind of the man—the will of the man—the circumstances of the man—in a word, his character. In other words, not until we know the whole history of a man—what happened to him, why things happened to him, what he wrote and said—can we attempt to form an estimate of his character. Perhaps the highest praise that can be accorded to Mr. Campbell's "Life of Coleridge" is that he has made such an estimate, for the first time, possible.

I have been privately interviewing my friends on the subject of superstitions ever since Mr. Harry Furniss broke looking-glasses, spilt salt, and boldly walked under ladders with his friends—in a spirit of heroism, greatly daring. So far as I know, influenza has not yet fallen upon any of them. In addition to exploring the minds of my friends, I have pulled up my own mind and examined the roots. The revelations are awful—wonderful—unexpected. No one would believe that in an age of which we are so proud—such a reasonable age—such a scientific age—such a logical, hard, matter-of-fact, unsentimental, unromantic, clear-headed, none-of-your-old-woman-nonsense-for-me-kind of age—there should be flourishing among us such a vast tangled undergrowth of Old World superstition. We are all superstitious—all—except here and there a few bold, bad spirits like Mr. Harry Furniss and the Thirteenth Club. The most unlikely men are superstitious. Statesmen, generals, philosophers, Divines—all. We believe—what do we not believe? We are terrified—at what are we not terrified? We argue not, nor seek for reasons; we refrain from comparison with the age of ignorance. We maintain, nourish, cultivate, and enjoy our superstitions. Days are unlucky still. Fridays always unlucky, especially Friday the Thirteenth. The meeting of certain birds denotes bad luck. For my own part, I am too short sighted to distinguish birds, and, therefore, a thousand such warnings leaves me undisturbed. The cutting of hair or the paring of nails on Sunday is unlucky; in certain families certain colours are unlucky; the falling of pictures is unlucky; the howling of dogs is unlucky; certain jewels are unlucky. One can undertake nothing without the fear of an unlucky turn being given to it. This is all baseless, needless, mischievous superstition—yet we do not give it up. I say that the most unlikely men are superstitious. Sometimes they do not mind owning to their superstitions; at other times they are ashamed to confess. For my own part I am ashamed to confess. Yet from this hint you will understand—at any rate, I don't think I would dine with the Thirteenth Club. The worst of it is that superstitions are apt to increase and multiply; if we admit one we admit all, because no one is less silly or more unreasonable than the others. The more we admit, the more do we bind and tie ourselves down with chains that cannot be broken. What can be done? Ridicule is of no use; reason is of no use; you may argue with me all day long about going under a ladder—but when we come to the next ladder, I walk round it. Example is of no use; when we come to the ladder I leave your arm and walk round while you go under. What can be done? Only this. To bring up the children without any knowledge of these things. Then they can never be influenced by them. Superstition shrieks and vanishes, unheard and unseen, when she encounters a man who in his childhood spilt salt gaily; and what man of twenty-one would be afraid of Friday who had not been taught in his nursery that it was an unlucky day?

I like, however, some of the nursery superstitions. The thief in the candle; the stranger in the tea cup; the name that lurks in the coffee grounds; the bubbles in the tea cup that mean kisses; lucky money; the burning of the right or left ears; the itching of the nose; the itching of the eyes; turning the money at the new moon; the sneezing of the cat. All these are harmless little things at which the children laugh; they do not influence conduct—they make superstitions ridiculous. It would be a very pleasant thing for the Thirteenth Club to celebrate some of these superstitions; an enormous number can be collected. The Folk-Lore Society; the author of the "Golden Bough;" the Psychical Society could contribute hundreds of these pretty, idle, merry little superstitions. But the club must invite girls to its evenings. What, for instance, without girls to go out and look for it, is the use of the new moon? Without girls to counteract the warning, what is the good of an itching nose? And, of course, for the Thirteenth Club there are most magnificent openings in the shape of ghosts of all kinds. But these things will follow in due course; "Lika Joko" is a most ingenious young gentleman.

The following letter has been sent to me by the editor of the *Hull Daily Mail*. Let us give Mr. C. E. Lewis all the publicity that Mr. C. E. Lewis deserves. It is I understand the letter; Mr. C. E. Lewis has hit upon exactly the same words as I used some time ago, he has achieved perhaps the most remarkable literary coincidence on record:—

ASSOCIATION VS. ISOLATION.

Sir,—In reading your to-day's issue, I noticed a letter on "Association." The lofty thoughts and flowing language therein expressed made me wonder at the remarkable coincidence of two men having the same noble ideas, and expressing them in the same identical words. But so it evidently is, for to my surprise I found the letter was signed C. E. Lewis, although I fully expected to see it signed Walter Besant. I well remember Walter Besant says: "To join no association shows either contempt for your fellow-creatures or the design to enjoy the fruits of their labours without any contribution of your own. Everything that we possess is the result of association. Everything has been obtained by united effort. The whole of our social and political freedom comes from men joining, acting, voting, fighting together. Without association we are powerless. An army is an association, a ship's company is an association, a church is an association, a college is an association, a parliament is an association. When men want anything they form an association in order to get it. There is no other way of getting it; we must persuade the world, first, that what we want is reasonable and right; next, that we mean to go on banding ourselves together until we get it; thirdly, that we are powerful enough to make our influence felt?" And so says Mr. Lewis.

Verily, Mr. Editor, truth is stranger than fiction, and we must come to the conclusion that there is nothing new under the sun.—I am, Sir, &c., (NEMO. Hull, Jan. 16, 1894.)

Brother in opinion! Brother in expression? Twin brother in words and sentences, and even stops! Mr. C. E. Lewis! Brother Mr. C. E. Lewis—fall into these open arms!

INSPECTION OF TROOPS BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE garrison and other regular troops at present quartered in Bombay, comprising the Bombay Light Horse, the Cavalry, the Royal Artillery North Lancashire Regiment, Lancashire Fusiliers, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 13th Bombay Infantry, and the Marine Battalion (21st Bombay Infantry), were reviewed on the general parade-ground, Esplanade, yesterday morning, at half-past seven o'clock by his Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. A large number of spectators turned out to witness the parade.

His Excellency arrived punctually at the appointed time, accompanied by Lord Brassey, Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and attended by the A.-D.-Cs, Captain Poore, Captain Gabb, and Risaldar Sayadulla Khan.

There were 3,332 of all ranks present on parade, under the command of Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D. S. O., General Officer Commanding Bombay District, who was attended by the other District Staff Officers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major C. J. Blomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

On his arrival the Governor was received by the troops with a general salute. Lord Harris and the General Officer Commanding rode down the ranks, after which the troops were formed up for the march-past. The order of march being as under:—

Captain Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Staff of his Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard; Captain Poore, Captain Gabb, and Resaldar Sayadulla Khan, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency; Staff Captain G. Wright, R. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, Colonel A. N. Pearse, R.A; his Excellency the Governor of Bombay; Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D. S. O., General Officer Commanding, Bombay District; and Lieutant-Colonel Harris, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

The nominal Staff Roll is as under:

General Officer Commanding—Brigadier-General Gatacre, D. S. O.

District Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Blomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Commanding R.A.—Major W. Tyldrew, R.A.

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Instance of a party whose objects however well-intentioned, are distinctly mischievous in their tendency.

OPIUM AND THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

In answer to the Commissioners Mr. Cotton said he considered it would be financially impossible for the mill industry to successfully compete in India were the trade in opium prohibited. At this time of unrest he considered it specially unfortunate that enquiries should be set on foot of a character calculated to make the people still more unrestful. Prohibition of the China opium trade would not only materially affect the revenue but also add very greatly to the difficulties of the exchange question.

Answering Mr. Pease he said he did not know that on the average 11 crores of silver had been imported from China during the last ten years, to pay for opium, and that this had injuriously affected exchange. He did not think that the effect of continuing the China trade would be to have an adverse tendency on exchange in any way comparable to the balance of trade being against India. He knew as a matter of fact that large shipments of gold had been received from China in payment for opium. He believed the shipments of gold from China in payment were quite as large as those of silver.

THE CIVIL SURGEON OF SHOLAPUR.

Mr. W. R. Scrozzie, L.R.C.P., Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, stated.—Opium is mostly consumed by male Hindu and Musalman weavers. About 166 per mille use it to the extent of from 2 to 8 grains per head per diem. Consumers state that the moderate use has a sustaining power, enabling them to undergo greater exertion without fatigue, deadening hunger, brightening their mental faculties, averting the effects of cold and wet, and as age advances acting as an aphrodisiac. To excess it deadens the desire for food, and the body not receiving nourishment becomes emaciated, and the mind becomes torpid. Opium in doses of from 1-6th to 4-5ths of a grain is commonly given to infants during teething, to prevent or control disease, and to enable the mother to attend to her work or to rest for a few hours. As a rule, there is no baneful effect, and superior infants appear in the best of health though habituated to the drug. Opium as contrasted with alcohol has a much less injurious effect. It is difficult to detect the moderate opium consumer, and I have known a case in which a man took 14 grains in one dose, but there was nothing to show that he had taken any. I have in making post-mortem examinations discovered no lesions directly due to opium, except in cases of opium-poisoning. It is difficult for the opium consumer to give up the habit; and cases admitted into jail or hospital, where the opium was stopped, have had the result that for a few days there was distressful longing, accompanied by pain and restlessness, but after a few days these symptoms pass off.

AN IDIOT FROM BIRTH DESCRIBED AS AN OPIUM WRECK.

Dr. Scroggie then volunteered the statement that he wished to throw light upon a subject with which he was personally acquainted. In the issue of the *Bazaar of Asia*, dated 18th October, was given the photograph of a man, as an example of the evil effects produced by opium-eating. That man was a resident of Sholapur and was born an idiot and brought up in a neglected condition. The man took opium, but it had nothing to do with his idiocy. The evil effects produced on the man were not to be traced to opium-eating.

The extract from the "Banner of Asia" was then put in by the witness.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES DHULIA.

Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandar Garad, Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, Dhulia, Khandesh; Member of the District Local Board and Municipality, said: Opium in small doses is used amongst the people of all classes, not as a luxury or for intoxication but as medicine, mostly by men in advanced age, to give them strength and alleviate pain, and is administered to young babes by many mothers to keep them quiet, and in either of the above cases no evil has been known to have resulted from such small does. The sale of opium in British India should by no means be prohibited, not only because of the heavy loss of revenue to the Exchequer, but because of the grave dissatisfaction that is likely to arise therefrom. It would, I think, be impolitic and inadvisable to prohibit the sale of opium in British India, and is much more so in the case of Native States [illegible] adore.

DESHMUKH OF PACHORA.

[illegible] Anwarks, Deshmukh of Pachora, Dis[illegible]ah, said: In Khandesh all classes [illegible] to their infant children, and all people [illegible]on account of old age also eat opium. [illegible] opium, but their number is 5 per [illegible] considered to keep the children [illegible]strong as their food consists of [illegible]icient energy to do their work [illegible] after work and are enabled to [illegible]is thus useful for children [illegible]ver, proves injurious to the [illegible]ot afford to get sufficient [illegible]ish are poor, and both men [illegible] to agricultural and domestic [illegible]ot after their children nor [illegible] the purpose. Opium keeps the [illegible] parents are enabled to attend

[illegible]ONS: JUDGE OF RADHANPUR

[illegible]Sarullah, late Sessions Judge, Ra[illegible] I have served Government for nearly [illegible]Surat and Ahmedabad districts, and [illegible] officer for nearly nine years more [illegible]n North Gujarat. In Malwa, where [illegible]amongst the healthiest and most vigorous [illegible] they give their children opium to eat till they are [illegible] years old. It soothes the pains of teething, the [illegible]cough and measles and prevents convulsions. It is in general use in Gujarat by Musalmans, Rajputs, Kunbis, Narodas, Abirs, Kolis, and Bhils, and the greater number eat it in moderation. The effect on their physical condition is shown by the fine physique of the Gujarat opium-eaters, the stalwart condition of the labourers. No province in the Bombay Presidency can show hardier or finer men than the Narodas, and Musalman Jats and Rajputs of North Gujarat, the Kathis and Rajputs of Kathiawar, and the cultivating Vehoras of Broach and Surat, the greater percentage of whom are opium-eaters. Most of the Kathiawar outlaws, whose lives involve extreme physical exertion and privation, are opium-eaters. Excess is hardly known among these classes. When it became known that a Royal Commission was appointed to consider whether the abolition of the use of opium was feasible, the general feeling among the people of Gujarat and Bombay was one of incredulous surprise. They consider that to stop the use would create mortality to which the most virulent of epidemics has seldom been responsible. Sudden and forcible deprivation of opium would be fatal to the middle-aged and old. If it were possible to prohibit opium, Government would suffer a loss without any gain. The demand for opium would be met by illicit imports from the native states of Egyptian and Persian, and across the Afghan frontier, of Khorasan opium. Difficult and ruinously expensive as the prohibition of the growth of the poppy and the sale of opium in British India would be, the prohibition of even extreme restriction in Native States would be still harder of achievement.

A MAHOMEDAN LAWGIVER AND HAKIM.

Moulvi Hidayat Ulla Saheb, J. P., Mahomedan Lawgiver and Hakim, Bombay, said: One of phlegmatic temper in a damp climate eating opium in a moderate degree will, if he takes a proper diet with it as milk, sweets, &c., find his health rather improved thereby. If he goes to excess, he will lose flesh and become debilitated. A bilious person eating it moderately and taking sufficient quantities of milk, cream, sweets, and fresh and dry fruits will find it harmless. In case of abuse he will become debilitated sooner than a phlegmatic person. Chandu and madat are always injurious, and spoil both mind and body though smoked but a little. Alcohol is vastly more injurious in every way than opium. It brings on headache, diseased liver, heart disease, impurity of blood, dysentery, diarrhœa, lunacy, palsy, the shaking palsy, piles, fistula, and seldom allows its abuser to live the natural period of his life. On the other hand, opium seldom results in premature death.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonnell, Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay and President of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, said: If the production and consumption of opium are prohibited the effect on the finances of India would, in my opinion, be as follows:—(a) Government would have to give compensation to:—(1) The Native States in which Malwa opium is produced. Sir E. Baring estimated the cost of a chest of Bengal opium at Rs. 421; if this is taken as the cost of a chest of Malwa (which is better in quality than Bengal the value of the export crop to the Native States is Rs. 1,263,000 per annum, on the basis of an annual export of 30,000 chests. (2) The Bengal ryots—for destruction of a remunerative crop. The average cultivation and manufacturing charges paid by Government in 1890-91 and 1891-92 were Rx. 1,900,000 per annum. (3) The Bengal and Bombay establishments—for loss of occupation. The average cost of the Benares and Behar establishments for 1890-91 and 1891-92 was Rx. 122,000 per annum. (4) The Native and European merchants engaged in the opium trade—for destruction of trade. In the last three years, the annual average value of the exports was Rx. 925,500. To arrive at the amount of compensation payable to these interested would obviously be a most difficult task. (5) The cost of the necessary preventive measures would undoubtedly be large, considering the enormous extent of country where opium is and can be grown, but I have no data for forming an estimate. (c) The loss of revenue may be taken at Rx. 6,600,000 per annum, say—Rx. 5,900,000 from Provision Opium. Rx. 700,000 from Excise (the average of 1890-91 and 1891-92). I am unable to suggest how this deficit can be made good bearing in mind Sections 35—45 of the Herschell Committee's Report. The exports of opium exchange Rx. 9½ millions annually, have the same effect on as exports of other Indian commodities to gold-using countries; If they cease, exchange will be affected adversely, thus adding to the financial difficulties of the Indian Government. At the present time when the Government of India are so seriously embarrassed in their finance by the fall in silver, it seems to me most inopportune even to discuss the question of the abolition of the opium revenue.

PROHIBITION WOULD SERIOUSLY AFFECT EXCHANGE.

Mr. Macdonnell, in reply to the president, said that Government would have to pay a formidable amount by way of compensation to the European and Native merchants engaged in the opium trade as well as the ryots if the production and consumption of opium were prohibited. Opium was grown over an enormous extent of country, and the prevention of the growth would involve the Government in enormous cost. He did not see how the deficit in revenue that would result from the stoppage of the opium trade could be made good. With regard to an increase in the taxes, he would first mention the salt tax. It would be possible by doubling the salt tax to make up the loss, but that would be an extremely unpopular measure, as it would affect the poorest classes of India; and, *further*, the salt tax, as he understood, *had* been *for many years* looked upon by Government as the ultimate resource in case of exceptional financial embarassments. With regard to import duties, the imposition of a duty of 25 per cent. on cotton goods and yarn would be required to make up the deficit; but that was obviously an impossible measure. A tax on tobacco and on sugar had been suggested, but as both were grown all over India, preventive measures would be costly and inefficient. The preventive measures would be unworkable. He was unable to say in what direction a reduction in expenditure could be

Mr. Mowbray: I would like to know your opinion with regard to the statements made in the memorial presented by the Anti-opium League to Lord Kimberley in November 1893. "The stoppage of the trade in opium with China would probably give a powerful stimulus to the exports of other Indian produce to that country, which already shows a marked improvement in recent years, and would thous contribute materially to the prosperity of India. It would also, in all probability, have a very beneficial effect on silver exchanges by putting an end to the drain of silver from China to India in payment for opium, thereby enabling the Chinese to substitute the use of silver for their present copper coinage. It would thus tend to check the depreciation of silver, which is at the present time so serious an embarassment in the Finances of India."

Mr. Macdonell: I do not agree with these statements. Mr. Macdonell continued that his view was that the Chinaman, who have been in the habit of using Indian opium, would not take, as a substitute, Bombay yarn, they would fall back on the inferior opium of their own country. As regarded the drain of silver from China on India, it was not very much.

By Mr. Pease: China opium was inferior in quality to and cheaper than Indian opium. If the Chinese grew it he would have more money in his pocket to buy other articles.

Mr. Macdonell: That depended on how much of the inferior opium he required to produce the same effect as the Indian drug.

Mr. Pease here read an extract from Sir David Barbour's evidence as to the net revenue derived from provision opium, but Mr. Macdonell said that he had not heard of it before.

In reply to Mr. Pease, he said that in his opinion the import of silver to China had very little effect on exchange. There was a very large import of silver from China in the year 1891 but Mr. Macdinell did not think that it had any effect on the exchange.

Collector and the Inspector. The staff of men usually employed at the Mahim Fair was strengthened, and the necessity of special watchfulness was enforced. The Commission have had before them the issue of the "Guardian" of the 5th January, and the article headed "Official Opiumist Fraud in Bombay." After reading this statement I made fresh inquiries in case as to whether mistake had occurred either as to allowing sales in the clubs or in the matter of selling opium to club managers in quantities larger than two tolas at a time. I found both rules were understood. That the former did not supply opium to any manager in excess of the two tolas and that efforts were made to prevent retail sales in houses, and were believed to be successful. I examined and took the statements of eight opium smokers. They know they might smoke, but might not buy chandul in the houses. I did not see what further action I could take. On the 18th of January Inspector Rustom brought the Rev. Mr. Prautch to my office, and said Mr. Prautch would like to make a statement before me. I asked Mr. Prautch what statement he had to make. He gave an account of visits to smoking houses with Mr. Rustom. With parts of those statements Mr. Rustom agreed; with parts he differed. I asked Mr. Prautch why he had not come earlier. I said it was my duty to hear all complaints against the opium Departments. Mr. Prautch in open court explained that the opium staff did nothing to prevent the opening of chandul houses and clubs. I explained to Mr. Prautch we could not prevent people smoking in their houses. That as regards clubs we had taken a case into court; but it was given against us. We could not work the two-tola rule so as to prove that any wine merchants' club was the manager's residence within the meaning of the rule. Mr. Prautch said they are shops not houses or clubs, and the opium staff openly allows chandul to be sold and paid for. I showed him the difficulty if not impossibility of proving a sale. Mr. Prautch seemed impressed. He said then the fault is the feebleness of the law. I said the law might or might not be feeble, but he had no right to accuse the opium staff of fraud without knowing the circumstances. He said I am not responsible for the heading "Official Opiumist Fraud." It was the editor, Mr. Dyer, who set the heading. Mr. Prautch admitted the heading was indefensible. Mr. Prautch further told me that at Mahim Fair opium-smoking and drinking were under the protection of the opium police, who not only allowed sales and prevented the police from interfering. I explained to him again we could not prevent people meeting to smoke and drink. That the opium peon at the door was to prevent sales, not to protect the sellers. What evidence of sales had he? Mr. Prautch said that after the fair was over he was in Mahim. He found a booth at which chandul was smoked. He sent two of his men, one Syed Hoos and another whose name he preferred not to give, to go to the booth and try and buy a smoke. Mr. Prautch went to the chief European Police Officer, Mr. Holdway, and asked Mr. Holdway to come to the booth. On their way they met Mr. Prautch's two agents. One of the men said he had bought a smoke. I asked Mr. Prautch if he had made any inquiries regarding his agent's statement. Mr. Prautch said no. This is all my proof. Instead of any explanation of the mistaken charge of "Opiumist Official Fraud," the next *Guardian* of 20th January had a still fiercer attack under the title "Further Opiumist Official Fraud," and with special remarks regarding the protection given by the opium staff to the Mahim smoking shops. A few days later (24th January) two Musulmans—One known as Amu Mia; the other as Ajam-ud-din Khalifa—came before me. They presented a petition signed by eighteen or twenty-one members of a smoking club of which Ajam-ud-din was the manager. They said they wished to be allowed to buy forty-two tolas in a lump, that is, the legal allowance of the twenty-one members. I asked them why they wished to buy in a lump. They said Padres came and interfered with them. If they had leave to buy in a lump the Padres could not trouble them. I asked how they got the opium now. They said each member brings his two tolas. I said is opium ever sold in the club. They said no; we may smoke: we must not sell. We have been told this often by the opium officials. We know this. I said I saw no ground of complaint. That their petition to get a lump of forty-two tolas was against the rules. That I could not sanction it. I have proof that Amu Mia, the spokesman, is Mr. Prautch's agent, and is the same man whom Mr. Prautch employed at Mahim, and whose name Mr. Prautch preferred not to give. I have trustworthy evidence that Ajam-ud-din is also an agent of Mr. Prautch. It is remarkable that two of Mr. Prautch's informers should come before me on petition for a concession which, and much more than which, according to Mr. Prantch's statement, all managers of smoking clubs already enjoy. The petition was referred for enquiry to the Commissioner of Police. In reply, Mr. Vincent stated the request should not be granted. The petition is said to be made in the interests of certain anti-opiumists. As regards Mahim Fair Mr. Prautch admits he was not there. His information is that the opium police in their eagerness to profit the managers of the smoking houses had peons at the doors to warn off all regular police interference. How contrary to fact is the information given to Mr. Prautch is shown by the statement before me of Inspector Holdway, who was in police charge of the fair. Mr. Holdway stated that before the fair, Inspector Rustom came to him and specially asked him to help him in detecting sales. Further, I have evidence that the Inspector of the Abkari or Liquor police sent one of his men as a detective to try and purchase chandul or madat at the smoking place. This man was told that neither chandul nor madat was for sale. On every night of the fair the Abkari police were present and on the look out for illicit sales of opium or its preparations. They failed to detect a single case of illicit sale. I have had three of the headmen of the Mahim smoking rooms before me. The three statements agree. They had friends from Bombay, made chandul, and smoked. They sold to no one. The opium police had warned them: You may smoke, you may not tell.

THE DEPARTMENT, ENDEAVOUR TO CARRY OUT THE LAW.

Mr. Fanshawe: As regards Mahim fair, I understand you to say you are satisfied, after careful enquiry, that the information given to Mr. Prautch that the Opium Department police were stationed near these shops to keep the ordinary police away was incorrect?—Yes.

You state that the opium police were stationed near to see that illegal sales were not made?—Yes.

Mr. Mowbray: The questions which have arisen in your statement will all be more or less raised in the police court cases?—Yes, they cover a good deal of the same ground.

Lord Brassey: I may take it from you that the department with which you are connected is more or less desirous to do everything in its power to put down illicit smoking?—Yes, that is so, we have increased the staff and have done our best to stop illicit smoking.

You are doing your utmost to put an end to chandul smoking?—Yes.

In answer to further question, witness expressed an opinion that the former system of Government supervision of smoking saloons was better than the present system. The visit of police to the clubs now in existence would cause resentment, and there would be great temptation to the police to accept hush money. As far as police supervision was concerned, they were better off before. It was not his experience that people were ruined in Bombay by opium smoking. Chandul smoking was by no means extensively carried on in Bombay. He was acquainted with Mr. Rustomji Jehangir's book.—"The lives of Opium smokers." The figures there given to the effect that 7,000 persons in the town and island of Bombay took "dry opium" was based on the census returns of 1891.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY.

Rev. Thomas M. Hudson said: I am a missionary and am in charge of the Gujarati Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bombay. I have been in India even and a-half years. In the year 1888 I commenced to take an active interest in the opium question. I should say that ninety per cent. of the opium-smokers in Bombay are Mahomedans. Hindus more generally take it in other ways. I have never met a man, Hindu or Mahomedan, himself addicted to the use of opium, who said that it was a good thing when used in any other way than as a medicine. Opium-smoking is looked upon as disgraceful, and they have given me this as one reason why they do not smoke at home but need some place in which to get together for the purpose. They also say that they do not wish their wives and children to learn. It is considered especially disgraceful for young men to take to smoking opium, because almost without exception they do it for aphrodisiacal purposes. Public opinion among the common people is most decidedly against the use of opium. It is looked upon as office, but its easy accessibility and its reputation as a pain and trouble soother, as well as the aphrodisiacal effects, causes its use suggestion of possible trouble through the growth or manufacture of opium. Many smokers, who although they themselves be the principle sufferers have always a great desire for this to be done, begged me to try and get Government to abolish the trade, so that their ruin may be stayed.

The Commission then rose until [illegible] o'clock this morning.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE opening performance of Mr. Harmston's Circus, on Thursday evening, was quite sufficient to show that the very flattering reports of the excellence of the Company's exhibition received here in advance of the visit were by no means exaggerated. It was the best exhibition of the kind ever seen in Bombay. Independently of the performance itself, there was a very pleasing feature which deserved special mention. That is the admirable arrangement of the programme, no two items of a like kind following each other, while the spectators were never kept waiting, the events coming after each other in rapid succession, and the arena, therefore, being never left unoccupied, except during the customary interval at half time. The programme consisted of no less than sixteen very interesting and attractive events, each being carried out most satisfactorily to the delight of the audience, who loudly applauded the successful efforts of the performers. The menagerie was most attractive. The performance commenced by a spirited overture by Mr. Bruce's band, followed by a grand entree introducing eight members of the troupe (four ladies and four gentlemen) on well-trained horses. The Japanese lads, Kimi, Oudin, and Jackerby, proved excellent in their contortionist acts, and were loudly applauded by an appreciative audience. One of the most wonderful performances was "La Perche," by Mdlle Oudin, Oudin, and Jackerby. The next item on the bill was "Visions de Olympia," in which Mdlle de Blonde and Geo. Harmston took part. They really gave a fine exhibition of horsemanship. Whimsical Tommy, who took part in musical entree, kept up the house in roars of laughter for some time by his excellent foolery. The "Risley Act," by the Marisco brothers, proved most attractive to the audience, and was loudly applauded. The most noted feat is that performed by the youngest of the three brothers. Standing in the feet of the eldest, who was lying on his back on a table, he was thrown into the air, and then after turning a somersault he again landed on the legs. The educated horse "Gladstone" was next introduced by Mrs. Harmston. The exhibition earned much admiration from the spectators. The "Pyramid Tumbling" was really a very skilful and daring performance by seven members of the troup led by Gilbarto. They formed themselves on each into pyramids and picturesque groups balancing themselves on each other's heads and shoulders and finishing by throwing themselves to the ground in, to all appearances, the most reckless manner; but the lightness with which they all landed on their feet showed that they possessed agility to no small extent. Gilbarto and Ackerley appeared as trapezists. The daring of these two gymnasts was remarkable, performing the most risky feats with a dash that almost made the spectators turn giddy. For instance Ackerley was hanging by the feet which were caught in the ropes of the trapeze and Gil barton, who was sitting on a bar about eight feet above, threw himself off and as he fell caught the other's hands, after turning a somersault, and then again climbed up the trapeze and repeated the feat in response to an undeniable encore. One of the interesting features in horsemanship was the fanciful jockey act of Mr. George Harmston, the "Bounding Jockey." His sensational leap from the centre of the arena on to the horse's back in a standing position, when the animal was at full gallop, was most exceptionally skilful and received a round of applause. "Comic fiddles" by the Stewart brothers, was heartily enjoyed, the youngsters being perfectly at home with the violins. The presence of the premier equestrienne, Miss Nellie Bailey, who appeared for the first time before the Bombay public was enthusiastically welcomed. The comic juggling of Skegers was very smart. The equestrian spectacle, entitled the "Brigands," also proved a source of great amusement. Professors Leo Hernandez then introduced the two trained elephants, Tops and Baby. The performance concluded with the professors entering into the leopards' den, and putting them through a series of manœuvres. The clowns, Pepino, Tommy, and Mathews, the Dumey, excited much laughter. The clowns were very droll both in words and action, and displayed wit beyond the average of jestery. The first matinee of the season takes place this afternoon at five o'clock, when children will admitted at half price.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 3rd February, 1894: R. R. Giles, Engineer, of No. 5, Gas Street, Calcutta, for an attachment or covering for protecting the tyres of Bicycles, Tricyles, and other vehicles; Joseph Henry Johnson, Mechanical Engineer, and Managing Proprietor of the Pioneer Locoworks and General Metal Foundry, Aligarh, North-Western Provinces, India, for an improved Padlock shackle; Edward Herbert Stone, Civil Engineer, residing at Waltair, in the Madras Presidency, British India, for improvements in securing Flanged Rails to Metal Sleepers or Bearing Plates; George Mitchell, Engineer, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, for improvements in Presses for the expression of Oil or other Liquids from substances containing the same; Will Frank Cox, Engineer, 67, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, for the working of Punkahs which are in general use at the present time, independent of manual assistance after being wound up, and to be styled "Victor Duplex Automatic Punkah Machine"; Edmund Charrington, of 5, Broad Street, Avenue, in the City fo London, England, Engineer, for improvements in rollers for reciprocating roads such as those which work railway Points or Signals, and the like: Messrs Barber and Co., of 39, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for a novel advertising punkah to be called Barber and Co's Punkah; Francis Pinder and Frederick Bilderbeck Gomess, of 24, Alfred Place, West, South Kensington, in the County of London, England, Chemist, for a new and improved process for the treatment of textile vegetable fibres; John Ballin, of 23A, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Engineer, for improvements in the method or means of effectually and speedily salting and preserving the flesh of animals as joints or pieces of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Venison, etc., as well as all animal matter, as hides, skins, or bones, etc.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—William Samuel Dobbs, of No. 7, Neuilinggasse, Vienna, Austria, Engineer, for improvements in furnace grates. (Filed 11th January 1894); William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent of 203, Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for supports for the shelves of book-cases and the like. (Filed 11th January, 1894); Henry Carr Goodell, Manager of the Goodell California fruit line, of Atchison, County of Atchison, State of Kansas, United States of America, and William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent of 203, Broadway, City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in non-conducting coverings to be applied to the exterior of boilers, steam and hot-air pipes, and similar surfaces. (Filed 11th January 1894.); Josef Gaedeke, of the Reform Hotel, Innsbruck, Tyrol, Empire of Austria, Hotal Proprietor, for improvements in Door Locks. (Filed 11th January, 1894); Martin Wanner, of 405, Kent Street, Denver Arapation Co., Colorado, Metallurgist and Chemist, for improved process of Refrigeration and improved Refrigerating Apparatus. (Filed 11th January, 1894.); Martin Wanner, of 405, Kent Road, Denver Arapation Co., Colorado, Metallurgist and Chemist, for improvements in the process of Refrigeration and Refrigerating Apparatus. (Filed 11th January, 1894).

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, in respect of the un-ir-mentioned invention:—John Howard Ross and Edward Elijah Atkins, both of 171, Hockley Hill, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, Lamp Manufactures, for improvements in overhead oil lamps.

Whereas the inventors of the un-ir-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V. of 1888 for within the further time allowed under section 8 sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and authorising others so to do has ceased:—A. Muirhead's invention for improvements relating to electric telegraphs. (Specification filed 31st October, 1889.); The Universal Water Power Company's invention for improvements in or connected with water-wheels and paddle-wheels. (Specification filed 31st October, 1888.); W. A. Lambert's invention for a Punkah Working Apparatus. (Specification filed 29th October, 1889.); A. S. Tomkins' invention for improvements in portable beds or stretchers. (Specification filed 31st October, 1889.); J. M. Brodie's invention for improvements in spring-driven sewing machines. (Specification filed 31st October 1889.

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—The sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said inventions.

GOLD AND SILVER

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 7th February are as follows:—

In the month of December 1893.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	27,18,721	97,44,148	1,24,62,869
Exports	10,92,791	4,77,923	15,70,714
Net Imports	16,25,730	92,66,225	1,08,91,955

To the end of the month of December 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	2,17,28,023	11,19,41,957	13,36,69,980
Exports	1,31,61,465	1,36,89,421	2,68,50,885
Net Imports	1,15,66,558	9,82,51,577	10,98,19,095

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of December 1893	6,65,222	44,076	7,10,308
To the end of the month of December 1893. (Progressive)	73,06,141	1,00,96,869	4,74,03,010

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of December 1893	2,38,035	26,10,020	28,48,025
To the end of the month of December 1893 (Progressive)	66,38,376	3,75,76,576	4,42,36,97

MRS. GRUNDY AGAIN.

'FACTS'—exclaims Mrs. Grundy, 'let us have facts!' Not only Grundys, but most thoughtful people rightly ignore frothy sentiment, and aspire to a worship of facts, or the realities of life. To these the following item will be interesting as it proves that most clouds do have a silver lining. Miss Julia Palmer, Moat Cottage, Moylough, Galway, Ireland, writes:—In July 1890, my father suffered severely with pains in his stomach and chest. After failing to obtain relief from other treatments and remedies, WARNER'S Safe Cure cured him, and he enjoyed good health until December last, when he was attacked with Rheumatism in his feet, ankles, knees and hip. His right knee was especially painful. My father again commenced taking Warner's Safe Cure, together with Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure according to instructions, and he has now quite recovered his former good health, his legs being as supple as ever they were. He has great faith in Warner's Safe Remedies and is never tired of recommending them. For sale by Leading Chemists.

HOW DID THEY COME TO DO IT?

ONLY to think that any man—in the daytime with his eyes open, not being crazy and not wanting to commit suicide—should walk straight into a canal or a river! Only to think of that, I say! Yet a good many did it in and around London in Christmas week, 1891. The dense fog it was, of course, that made them. People could hardly see six feet ahead of their noses; may be less at times, and in some spots. For you understand the difference between mere darkness and a fog. In the dark, no matter how black it is you can always see the lights if there are any. But a fog! A fog is to have your eyes put out; it is, blindness. As for shipwrecks and other calamities due to fogs—why, there's no end to them. The London papers have wondered why somebody hasn't invented a way to scatter fogs. Ah, yes, why?

Here's a woman's story about a fog, one of those thick mists that hang over most of us twelve months in the year. She says that from April to September, 1890, she was too ill to have any pleasure or comfort. This was a thing to notice, inasmuch as her disposition was naturally cheerful and lively. The trouble, whatever you call it came on her gradually, much as a fog rises. At first she simply felt languid. Very little exertion made her tired. Her breath came to be very short, too, and she often fainted. She couldn't eat; that is, not with any relish, and her sleep was broken up into naps and snatches instead of being solid and straight away, as good sleep always is. Her spirits were dull and depressed. To be sure. How else could they be?

She had great pain in the region of the heart, which frightened her, as it would you, for the heart is a vital organ and we are properly scared when there's anything ailing it. Every morsel she ate distressed her. Even the swallowing of a mouthful of water was a painful matter. For several weeks she went on in this fashion. She kept on with her work in the house and shop (a bakery), but it was as much as ever.

Simple medicines, such as we all know of—these she tried, but no good came of it. So she next consulted the family doctor, a man who has a large practice and is considered very clever. He examined her carefully and then said, "*Mrs. Plovright, you are suffering from congestion of the liver, heart disease, and debility.*"

This was a statement fit to make the poor woman give up in despair. Indeed, it nearly did. But the doctor was right; that is, from his point of view. He treated the patient for some time. For a short space, occasionally, he relieved her; then she was bad as ever.

"Once in a while," she says, "my heart almost stopped beating, and I looked and felt like a dying person." This, she was told, was the incurable complaint called *angina pectoris*; but it wasn't, nor anything like it. Still, it was serious and dangerous.

Her letter ends in these words: "I had read in a book about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and my husband had taken some of it and thought highly of it. But I had not much faith in it. I began by taking fifteen drops, but as this had no effect I took three drops and followed the directions. This dose suited me, and after having used up the bottle I felt better. I could eat and digest food, the pain in my chest and side gradually went away, and after taking two bottles more I was well, and have been well ever since."

(Signed) MRS. PLOWRIGHT.

wife of Mr. William Plowright, of the Lincolnshire Bakery, 23, Cheetam Street, North Street, Cheetam, Manchester.

What are we to think of this case? We are to think that this lady's "heart disease" was what is called "functional," not "organic" disease. In plain English, the heart's action was disturbed by the blood poison created by indigestion and dyspepsia—*herrecl and only malady*. The liver trouble and debility were parts of the same puzzle. And so was the asthma.

Now, what is the worst fog that ever darkened England? It is the fog which keeps doctors and people from seeing that nearly all the complaints they suffer from are nothing more or less than symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, and curable by the remedy mentioned by Mr. Plowright. *By reason of this fog folks walk straight into open graves—every day.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February, 1894.

The drill and guard mounting competition will take place in the Arsenal Compound (and not in rear of the Town Hall as previously ordered) to-day commencing at 4-30 p. m. Judge:—Capt. A. C. Swann, D. A. A. G. assisted by Capt. Campion, G. I. P. R. Vols. Fall in at the Fort Head-quarters, at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress:—Full dress with arms. Putties to be worn. Officers and Members attending the parade who are not on duty will do so in Drill order without arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th February, 1894.

I. The Regiment will parade to-day Saturday the 17th inst. at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Khaki uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 5 p.m. and those members who will have their fares paid by members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars to-day Saturday the 17th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to G Company:—No. 3222 Vol. H Glover.

3. REVISED RULES FOR H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

I. The competition will take place between squads of eight files, one officer and four Non-Commissioned officers, all of whom must belong to the company, only one squad to be sent from each company. There will probably be two cups. The Volunteer companies will complete together and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The competition will take place at the end of the Drill season.

II. If a Company wins the cup three years in succession, the cup becomes the property of that Company.

III. The order in which the Companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the competition.

IV. Points will be given for the following:—

A.—Ist, Precision of movements; 2nd, Smartness and correctness of dress; and 3rd cleanliness of arms and accoutrements.

B.—Manual and Firing Exercises.

C.—Marching in fours and forming to the front or rear.

D.—Passing Obstacles.

E.—Advance and retire in line.

F.—As a Company changing front as the base Company of a line formation.

G.—The Diagonal March.

H.—As a Company resisting an attack by cavalry.

I.—As a Company in column forming into line.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

It is notified for general information that the annual Camp will commence at Bandra on Wednesday the 21st instant. Members should provide themselves with putties.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. MEACHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

7th Bengal Cavalry—2nd Lieut J D Cadell, Unattached List is posted as supernumerary.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment at Army Headquarters:—

Brevet-Lieut-Col St J F Michell, Assist Adjt-Genl, Presidency Dist, to officiate as Assist Qrmr-Genl vice Col Young, on special duty.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major L C Dundas D S O, Depy-Assist Adjt Genl. Presidency Dist to officiate as Assist Adjt-Genl, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Michell.

Capt G V Dauglish, 1st Battn, East Kent Regt to officiate as Depy-Assist Adjt-Genl. Presidency District, vice Major Dundas.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J C G Carmichael, 1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha Regt, is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District during the absence in temporary civil employment of Surgn-Col R Harvey, D S O, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieuts J D Reece, G Chrystie, H M Shewan and A E Brown, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Military Works Depn—Lieut W A Harrison, R E, is transferred from the Madras to the Presidency and Oudh Command.

The undermentioned officer has completed the practical course of instruction prescribed for graduates of the Staff College:—Capt H E Stanton, D S O, Royal Artillery.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Surg-Capt E C Hare, Civil Surg, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of the leave granted.

Furlough to Europe for fifteen months is granted to Mr L R Laurie, I C S 0ffg Secy to the Chief Commr. Central Provinces.

Mr C O Leete, Ex Engr 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Chief Engr, Central Provinces, on special duty, is appointed to the charge of the Eastern Division, vice Mr C C Knapp, Ex Engr, 3rd grade retired.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....

OGDEN'S

BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO
FOR CIGARETTES.
THOS OGDEN LD LIVERPOOL

Sole Representative Mr. STANLEY OAKES
13/2, GOVERNMENT PLACE.
CALCUTTA.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

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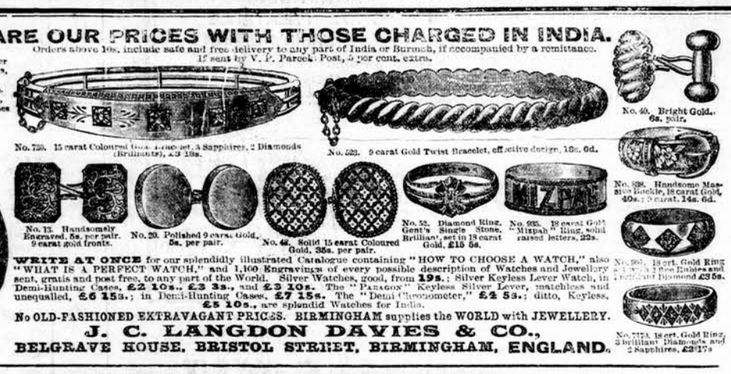
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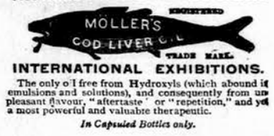

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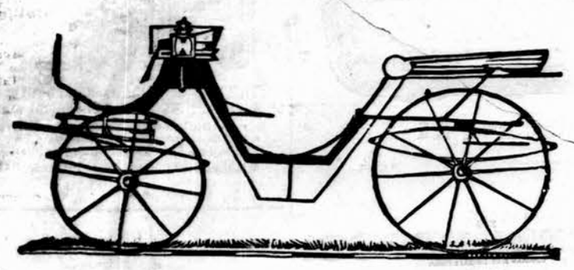

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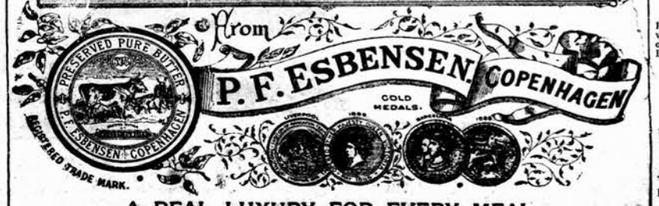

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs, THACKER, SPINK & Co.